

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD
1400 FARRAGUT AVENUE
BREMERTON, WASHINGTON 98314-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5E CH-1
Code 106.33
8 Aug 2002

NAVSHIPYDPUGET INSTRUCTION P5090.5E CHANGE TRANSMITTAL 1

From: Commander, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

Subj: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

Encl: (1) Revised List of Effective Pages and Appendix D

1. Purpose. To transmit revised pages to the basic instruction.

2. Background

a. Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, chapter 265.1087, subpart cc, provides the standards for portable tanks (P-tanks). This change serves to notify generators and Shop 90HM that existing P-tanks do not meet subpart cc requirements and shall **not** be used to accumulate hazardous waste requiring management under subpart cc requirements.

b. This change provides updated information on the management of hazardous waste by personnel at the Bremerton naval complex, which includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Naval Station Bremerton, tenants, ships, and contractors.

c. Changes to the portable hazardous waste tank requirements apply to all waste generators and Shop 90HM operations.

3. Action. Holders of this instruction shall make the following changes:

a. Replace pages vii through x and D-1 through D-10 with enclosure (1).

b. Insert this transmittal in front of the basic instruction as a record of the authority for this change and update the Record of Changes.

/s/
L. A. COLE
By direction

NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5E CH-1
8 Aug 2002

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PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD
1400 FARRAGUT AVENUE
BREMERTON, WASHINGTON 98314-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5E
Code 106.32
20 Feb 2001

NAVSHIPYDPUGET INSTRUCTION P5090.5E

From: Commander, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

Subj: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Environmental and Natural Resources
Program Manual
(b) Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 260-272
(40 CFR 260-272)
(c) Washington Administrative Code (WAC), Chapter 173-303,
Dangerous Waste Regulations
(d) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.9C, Oil and Hazardous Substance
(OHS) Spill Prevention Plan
(e) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.1F, Oil and Hazardous Substance
(OHS) Spill Contingency Plan
(f) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 12410.4E, Employee Development
Program
(g) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.34A, Environmental Protection
Responsibilities
(h) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls
(PCB) Program Management Plan
(i) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.26A, Waste Analysis Plan (WAP)
(j) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 4010.5E, Precious Metals Recovery
Program (PMRP)
(k) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.42, Environmental Training
Program
(l) 29 CFR 1910.120
(m) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.11B, Solid Waste Management
Plan (SWMP)

Encl: (1) Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP)

1. Purpose

a. To implement a comprehensive Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) for the Bremerton naval complex and Bremerton naval commands, the physical property being the geographical area within the outer security fence line of the naval facility formerly known as Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, including Building 995. Commands include: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, all activities in the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA); Naval

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Station Bremerton; ships at piers or in dry docks (including the inactive fleet and homeported vessels); tenant commands; and the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound. This plan will also be used to support hazardous waste management at off-site Navy operations and facilities (e.g., Gold Mountain communication station, Olalla housing, Airport Annex, Camp McKean, and Jackson Park).

b. This revision was issued to:

(1) Reflect the latest organizational changes within the Bremerton naval complex.

(2) Provide new instructions for operating a 45-day accumulation area. This was done to support the Shipyard moving away from operating the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility at Buildings 944 and 874. This applies to all Accumulation Area Operators (AAO) and is primarily addressed in Appendix C.

(3) Update references.

(4) Correct locations where records are maintained.

(5) Incorporate NAVSHIPYDPUGETNOTE 5090 of 9 June 2000, which updated the instruction to the latest revision of reference (c), including addition of a new dangerous waste label and deletion of allowing bulb crushing operations by Shop 90HM.

(6) Appendix J provides new instructions for off-site Small Quantity Generators (SQG) of hazardous waste (e.g., Camp McKean, Gold Mountain communication station, and Airport Annex.

(7) Revise the ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (see Appendix E).

(8) Incorporate revised requirements as listed above into the employee's training, as specified in Appendix N of this instruction. No new or additional training is required in support of this revision.

2. Cancellation. NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5D is superseded. Since this is a complete revision, asterisks have not been used to denote changes. Enclosure (1) should be read in its entirety.

3. Applicability. This instruction applies to all of the following which generate hazardous waste:

- a. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard departments.
- b. Tenant activities (per applicable Inter-Service Support Agreement(s) (ISAs)).
- c. Naval Station Bremerton (per Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)).
- d. Homeported ships (per MOA).
- e. Ships in availabilities (per MOA).
- f. Contractors work onshore and shipboard (per contractual agreements).
- g. Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound.
- h. Activities outside the Bremerton naval complex (per ISAs or MOAs).

4. Discussion. Enclosure (1) has been prepared, per reference (a), to implement the requirements of references (a) through (m) where applicable for managing of hazardous waste. Reference (a) establishes the Navy Hazardous Waste Environmental Program and specifically requires Navy shore activities to develop Hazardous Waste Management Plans (HWMPs) that comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations. Enclosure (1) assigns responsibilities and conforms with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) regulations, references (b) and (c) respectively. Reference (d) outlines requirements for oil and hazardous substance storage and handling areas to prevent spills and minimize the effect of spills which may occur. Reference (e) outlines Shipyard actions when an oil or hazardous substance spill occurs. This reference guides the Shipyard to its Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Contingency Planning Manual. Reference (f) provides requirements for keeping records of employee training. Reference (g) establishes organizational responsibilities relative to environmental compliance, including a uniform policy to minimize generation of hazardous waste in order to promote and protect the health and safety of workers and the environment. Reference (h) provides policies, procedures, and precautions required for safe use, handling, and disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) equipment, liquids, and contaminated solids. Reference (i) provides requirements and responsibilities for environmental sampling, analysis, and recordkeeping associated with the requirements of references (b) and (c). Reference (j) is the program for precious metals

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recovery (i.e., batteries containing silver and silver-bearing photographic waste). Reference (k) is the Environmental Training Program and delineates training requirements associated with environmental compliance. Reference (l) provides safety and health requirements for hazardous waste operations and emergency response. Reference (m) delineates the procedures and responsibilities for managing solid waste that is not hazardous.

5. Policy. This HWMP is designed to provide instructions associated with Hazardous Waste (HW) generation, storage, shipping, and disposal. It specifically provides management operating procedures including training requirements for collecting, containerizing, labeling, marking, recordkeeping, accumulating, transferring, storing, and disposing of HW. The procedures and requirements specified in the HWMP are mandated by law, and are therefore not discretionary. The success of the management of HW is dependent on all participants complying with this HWMP.

6. Action. Addressees shall implement and comply with the provisions of enclosure (1). ID Labels, PSNS 5090/82 (2-93), may be used until existing stocks are depleted.

7. Forms. See Appendix R for a list of applicable forms.

/s/

G. R. BRYANT

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

**Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
Bremerton, Washington**

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LOCATOR CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET
PSNS 5215/23 (12-88)

Subj: **Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP)**

Location of directive not filed in the directives binder: _____

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

GENERAL INFORMATION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Ref:
- (a) Memorandum of Agreement between Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Naval Base Seattle, FY 1999
 - (b) OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Environmental and Natural Resources Program Manual
 - (c) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
 - (d) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 260-272 (40 CFR 260-272)
 - (e) Washington Administrative Code, Chapter 173-303 (WAC 173-303), Dangerous Waste Regulations
 - (f) 49 CFR 100-177 and 200-399
 - (g) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.37A, Mixed Waste Management Plan (MWMP)
 - (h) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.1F, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Contingency Plan
 - (i) OPNAVINST 5100.23E, Navy Occupational Safety and Health Program Manual
 - (j) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.34A, Environmental Protection Responsibilities
 - (k) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.42, Environmental Training Program
 - (l) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.30A, Water Pollution Prevention and Control Plan

1. SCOPE. This instruction applies to all aspects of compliance with hazardous waste regulations at the Shipyard, its tenants, and any area owned or operated by the Shipyard. Per reference (a), the instruction also applies to Naval Station Bremerton commands (including tenants, ships, and satellite activities). It must be understood that regulatory agencies, such as the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE), do not distinguish between Navy property lines or the various naval commands, ships, tenants, and contractors working for them; we are considered one "entity" as a whole. For the purposes of this instruction, and to save space and repetition in this document; this "entity" will be represented by the unofficial acronym of "**BNC.**" **This can mean the "Bremerton naval complex" when referring to the property described below or "Bremerton naval commands" when speaking of personnel at such property.** The BNC, as property, is defined as the geographical area within the outer security fenceline of the naval facility formerly known as Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. It is the area which is entered by any gate. Included are Puget Sound Naval Shipyard; all activities in the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA); Naval Station Bremerton; ships at piers or in dry docks (including the inactive fleet and homeported vessels); tenant commands; the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound; and the Heliport (west end equipment laydown area). Not included are Navy facilities at Carr Inlet or the Naval Hospital on Boone Road. The CIA consists of all six dry docks, Piers 3 through 9, Mooring A, and the industrial shops and office buildings inside the CIA fence line.

2. INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY STATUS

- 2.1 The Chief of Naval Operations, through reference (b), requires all naval facilities that generate Hazardous Waste (HW) to have a Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP). The BNC is classified as a fully-regulated, large-quantity HW generator, and an interim status Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF). As a generator and TSDF, the BNC is responsible for complying with all laws (both State and Federal) regulating the generation and storage of HW. The primary enforcing law, reference (c), is called the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The Federal regulations implementing RCRA are found in reference (d). The Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) has been delegated State authority over the HW Program and has established dangerous waste regulations in reference (e). These regulations form the basis for this Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
- 2.2 The BNC has cradle-to-grave responsibility for all its HW. This means the BNC is responsible for any HW generated within the Bremerton naval complex and for everything that happens to the waste, **even after** it is completely disposed of (e.g., in a landfill). Cradle-to-grave responsibilities for HW are also applicable to BNC-owned and -leased property outside the Bremerton naval complex.
- 2.3 The BNC may transport HW from BNC-owned and -leased property outside the Bremerton naval complex to the BNC permitted storage facility. The waste will be transported per reference (f). The storage facility may hold waste for up to 1 year. The BNC is not authorized to accept waste generated at non-BNC-owned and -leased property. Acceptance of mixed waste is addressed in reference (g).
- 2.4 Any work accomplished by BNC personnel while at a Temporary Duty (TDY) location is regulated by the generator for that facility. Hazardous waste generated while at a TDY location shall not be brought back to the BNC.
- 2.5 The following are permitted HW facilities:
- 2.5.1 The HW Container Storage Area (Building 944/982) is a facility which provides storage of containerized liquid and solid HW prior to transportation for off-site treatment and disposal. Wastes stored at this facility include corrosives, flammables, oxidizers, and poisons.
- 2.5.2 The Waste Bulk Liquid Storage Facility (adjacent to Building 874) consists of four aboveground tanks (874-1 through 874-4) used for storing bulk liquid wastes prior to off-site treatment and disposal. Wastes stored in these tanks include acids, caustics, solvent contaminated water, rinse water, and other miscellaneous wastes which do not meet the criteria for treatment at the Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Facility (IWPF).
- 2.5.3 The Mixed Waste Storage Facility (Building 1002) provides storage for containerized waste that has both radioactive and hazardous components. Reference (g) is the management plan for mixed waste.

- 2.6 The Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Facility (Building 871) is regulated under the pretreatment program of the Clean Water Act. It is permitted under the Shipyard's Waste Discharge Permit as a "Permit By Rule" facility. Pretreatment at the Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Facility includes alkaline chlorination to oxidize cyanide, hexavalent chromium reduction, neutralization, metals precipitation and flocculation followed by filtration. Pretreatment ensures that treated effluent will not cause problems when discharged to the City of Bremerton's Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- 2.7 The details of this HWMP were tailored specifically for the types and amounts of HW normally generated and the organization of the BNC. This HWMP is organized into the following appendices:
- 2.7.1 Appendix A - Waste Identification and Designation
 - 2.7.2 Appendix B - Hazardous Waste Minimization
 - 2.7.3 Appendix C - Accumulation
 - 2.7.4 Appendix D - Containers and Portable Tanks
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 - 2.7.16 Appendix P - Reports and Recordkeeping
 - 2.7.17 Appendix Q - Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Definitions
 - 2.7.18 Appendix R - Applicable Forms

3. AUTHORITY

3.1 This instruction provides the HWMP for the BNC, including all tenants, ships, contractors, Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Naval Station Bremerton, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, and military support complexes. The HWMP specifies procedures when HW is generated and handled by the facility. The applicable Federal, State, and local requirements have been determined and the HWMP describes how to comply with these requirements. Handling of radioactive and mixed wastes is solely the responsibility of Code 105 and is not covered by this instruction. Management of mixed waste is provided in reference (g). This instruction shall be kept up-to-date to reflect changes in HW management and applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, per reference (b). In addition, it will be subject to annual review by Code 106.

3.2 The BNC may own, lease, or operate property outside the Bremerton naval complex. Hazardous waste originated at those facilities shall be managed per Appendix J.

4. EXCLUSIONS. This HWMP does not cover management of radioactive waste, mixed waste, underground storage tanks, or hazardous material storage tanks.

5. DEFINITIONS. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations are provided in Appendix Q.

6. HAZARDOUS WASTE PARTICIPANTS. The following provides a list of organizations and specific participants, along with their general responsibilities for hazardous waste:

6.1 Originator. An originator is anyone producing a waste as a function of their normal duties. A Hazardous Material Worker can be an originator.

6.2 Accumulation Area Operators (AAO). The AAO is assigned by their shop, code, or activity to manage a HW accumulation area. The AAO coordinates HW operations with the Environmental Coordinator, Shop 90HM, and Code 106.32.

6.3 Environmental Coordinator (EC). The EC is the person assigned by their shop, code, or activity to oversee all HW collection within their designated areas and provides assistance to AAO and originators.

6.4 Code 106

6.4.1 The Environmental Division (Code 106.3) manages the Hazardous Waste Program. Code 106.3 is responsible for coordinating all regulatory issues and provides overall program management.

6.4.2 The Safety and Health Division (Code 106.2) provides safety and industrial hygiene support for HW operations, and provides oversight for the Medical Surveillance Program.

6.5 Shop 90HM is the Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management Division of the Production Resources Department (Code 900). Shop 90HM is responsible for sampling, characterizing, designating, handling, tracking, and manifesting HW.

7. SPILLS. Reference (h) provides overall direction for managing spills. There are basically two types of spill events:
 - 7.1 Non-Emergency Spill Event. A non-emergency spill event is a discharge of a known or hazardous substance of 10 gallons or less that can be cleaned up by the personnel who discovered the spill, or within the established time frame of the work process, and does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment. The spilled material is not released outside the BNC property or into any waterway inlet (e.g., storm drain). These spills are not classified as emergency spills and do not require implementation of reference (h).
 - 7.2 Emergency Spill Event. An emergency spill event is any release of a hazardous substance which poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment and is not classified as a process discharge or non-emergency spill event. In these situations, the individual, code, or shop that discovers the spilled material may require assistance from other BNC shops and codes. All hazardous substance releases greater than 10 gallons if on land, or any amount to any waterway or outside BNC properties are classified as emergency spill events. These situations require implementation of reference (h).
8. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE. The Medical Surveillance Program monitors employees who are exposed to potential hazards, per reference (i). The Medical Surveillance Program is a coordinated effort between employees, supervisors, Code 106.2, and Naval Hospital, Bremerton (Branch Medical Clinic and Occupational Health and Preventive Medicine Department).
9. RESPONSIBILITIES. Each individual working on, living on, or associated with BNC property has a responsibility to manage HW per this instruction and per reference (j). Section 9.1 provides general responsibilities, while section 9.2 provides additional responsibilities for specific areas.
 - 9.1 General Responsibilities. General responsibilities apply to all HW originators, with the exception of sections beginning with "personnel responsible for...", which only apply to those who are in charge of that particular function within their respective groups.
 - 9.1.1 Manage HW per this instruction.
 - 9.1.2 Ensure adequate funds are in the approved budget for the proper management and disposition of HW. The general principle is that the originator of the waste will pay for the disposal.
 - 9.1.3 Ensure adequate planning, funding, and execution for site-specific and task-specific training for all employees involved in the originating, managing, and disposing of HW.
 - 9.1.4 Personnel responsible for planning production work shall ensure management of HW generated from production work accomplished during ship availabilities will be funded by the customer. Provide end-use job orders and budget for this cost.

- 9.1.5 Ensure management of HW generated from work accomplished under overhead funding will be funded. Provide end-use job orders and budget for this cost.
- 9.1.6 Personnel responsible for new equipment process designs and instructions shall include considerations for HW handling and control. Contact Code 106.3 for specific requirements and concurrence.
- 9.1.7 Personnel responsible for establishing contracts shall clearly delineate, in contract documents and specifications, the responsibility for disposal of HW originated by vendors under contract. Contact Code 106 for specific requirements and concurrence before advertisement of such contracts.
- 9.1.8 Identify HW at the point of generation or prior to generation.
- 9.1.9 Ensure proper storage and handling (including proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)) of HW.
- 9.1.10 Ensure processes and procedures minimize HW.
- 9.1.11 Personnel responsible for signing a uniform HW manifest, as the Shipyard Commander's designated representative, shall ensure the Generator Copy of the manifest is hand-delivered to Shop 90HM at Building 351 (unless otherwise specified by Shop 90HM) after the manifest is signed by them and the transporter. The Generator Copy must be received by Shop 90HM within 3 working days from the date the shipment was accepted for transport.
- 9.1.12 Follow the requirements of reference (h) in the event of a spill.
- 9.2 Specific Responsibilities
- 9.2.1 Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Branch Medical Clinic (Code 064)
- 9.2.1.1 Conduct medical surveillance of all BNC employees, as required.
- 9.2.1.2 Maintain all employee medical records for the term of employment plus 30 years.
- 9.2.2 Environment, Safety and Health Office (Code 106)
- 9.2.2.1 Interpret laws and regulations.
- 9.2.2.2 Establish BNC policy for compliance with laws and regulations.
- 9.2.2.3 Provide required reports to BNC management and higher commands.
- 9.2.2.4 Arrange for long-term storage of HW records.
- 9.2.3 Safety and Health Division (Code 106.2)
- 9.2.3.1 Provide oversight of the Medical Surveillance Program.
- 9.2.3.2 Review physical and chemical data provided by Shop 90HM, and provide data on PPE to Shop 90HM for inclusion in the Waste Stream Dictionary.

- 9.2.3.3 Provide timely guidance to HW originators and HW handlers on PPE requirements when handling HW.
- 9.2.4 Environmental Division (Code 106.3)
 - 9.2.4.1 Act as overall program coordinator for HW management, providing compliance service and information services to the BNC, and reporting outside the BNC to regulatory agencies and other Navy activities.
 - 9.2.4.2 Provide support and expertise for developing and implementing the HWMP. The HWMP will be reviewed annually to incorporate new regulatory requirements or other improvements.
 - 9.2.4.3 Conduct annual and periodic reviews of HW operations and initiate corrective measures.
 - 9.2.4.4 Establish training requirements for all HW management personnel.
 - 9.2.4.5 Submit annual HW reports to the appropriate regulatory agencies, as required.
 - 9.2.4.6 Respond promptly and appropriately to changes in Federal, State, and local HW regulations.
 - 9.2.4.7 Maintain technical information on HW management.
 - 9.2.4.8 Provide the required information to ensure the proper management of HW to BNC departments, tenants, and contracting officers who manage contracts within the purview of the Bremerton naval complex.
 - 9.2.4.9 Interpret laws and regulations, and convey those via such mediums as this document.
 - 9.2.4.10 Act as the interface for the BNC with State and Federal regulators.
 - 9.2.4.11 Accompany State and Federal inspectors on regulatory inspections involving HW management.
 - 9.2.4.12 Provide written reports of regulatory inspections to the Shipyard Commander (Code 100), with copies to appropriate shops, codes, ships, and tenants.
 - 9.2.4.13 Notify all BNC departments of upcoming regulatory inspections when a schedule is known in advance.
 - 9.2.4.14 Prepare and submit exception reports to WDOE (copy to EPA for HW containing PCB).
 - 9.2.4.15 Upon request, provide an environmental point of contact for TDY personnel.
- 9.2.5 Quality Assurance Office (Code 130)
 - 9.2.5.1 Provide guidance on proper sampling methods to personnel performing sampling not accomplished by Quality Assurance Office personnel.

- 9.2.5.2 Provide timely analysis of samples submitted to Code 134.
- 9.2.5.3 Maintain records of HW analyses, including quality assurance and quality control data, for 1 year. After 1 year, forward the records to Shop 90HM for long-term storage.
- 9.2.6 Operations Department (Code 300)
- 9.2.6.1 Schedule rigger and crane services on a priority basis to receive HW pierside from ship or dry dock.
- 9.2.6.2 Provide an EC for coordinating HW, hazardous material, and safety issues on ships in overhaul, ships being recycled, and ships in Mooring A.
- 9.2.7 Comptroller Department (Code 600)
- 9.2.7.1 Transfer funds for HW handling and disposal from the originating shop to the Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM), upon request.
- 9.2.7.2 Provide a summary of annual calendar year HW costs to Code 106 by 15 January of each year. This will enable Code 106 to complete mandatory annual HW reports.
- 9.2.7.3 Provide billings to HW originators and other customers for HW disposal (billing information provided by Shop 90HM to Code 600). Rates shall be reviewed and updated, as required.
- 9.2.7.4 Provide billing reconciliation information to Shop 90HM.
- 9.2.7.5 Retain cost data for HW for 5 years.
- 9.2.8 Lifting and Handling Department (Code 700). Provide rigging service, as scheduled by Code 300, on a priority basis to receive HW pierside from ship or dry dock.
- 9.2.9 Production Resources Training (Code 903). Ensure all necessary training is available to enable BNC employees, tenants, contractors, visitors, and Forces Afloat to become appropriately trained per the BNC Environmental Training Program, reference (k), and Appendix N of this instruction.
- 9.2.10 Legal Office (Code 1130)
- 9.2.10.1 Provide timely legal interpretations of laws, regulations, directives, instructions, etc., needed to ensure environmental compliance.
- 9.2.10.2 Provide communication interface with legal offices of other governmental offices.
- 9.2.11 Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM)
- 9.2.11.1 Determine proper designation, classification, and disposition of all HW, Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD), and unknown waste.
- 9.2.11.2 Arrange for any sampling and analysis required for designation of waste.

- 9.2.11.3 Maintain data on waste streams in the Waste Stream Dictionary.
- 9.2.11.4 Forward physical and chemical data on waste streams to Code 106 when necessary for PPE determination. Include PPE requirements in the Waste Stream Dictionary.
- 9.2.11.5 Provide information for HW labeling and marking to HW originators.
- 9.2.11.6 Provide HW generation data to Code 106 for inclusion in the annual HW reports.
- 9.2.11.7 Provide trained personnel and specific equipment to handle and transport HW from BNC originators (including activities outside the Bremerton naval complex) to a Shop 90HM HW accumulation or storage area.
- 9.2.11.8 Prepare, maintain, and implement job guides for Shop 90HM disposal operations.
- 9.2.11.9 Ensure a current copy of reference (h) is maintained at Buildings 871, 874, and 944; and all 45-/90-day accumulation areas.
- 9.2.11.10 Operate the permitted waste storage areas, Buildings 874 and 944, per this instruction and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- 9.2.11.11 Operate 45-/90-day accumulation areas per this instruction.
- 9.2.11.12 Operate the IWPF, Building 871, as a Permit By Rule Facility per SOP, reference (l), and this instruction.
- 9.2.11.13 Track the amount of waste generated by BNC activities outside the Bremerton naval complex.
- 9.2.11.14 Provide Department of Transportation (DOT) -approved containers, upon request.
- 9.2.11.15 Provide assistance, as requested, to Code 106 during regulatory inspections.
- 9.2.12 Department Heads
- 9.2.12.1 Ensure all personnel within their departments receive and comply with the information in this instruction as it pertains to their operations.
- 9.2.12.2 Designate, in writing (with a copy to Code 106), a code, shop, or project Environmental Coordinator.
- 9.2.12.3 Ensure all personnel involved with HW operations have received the required training and medical surveillance.
- 9.2.13 Tenant Activities; Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound; and Naval Station Bremerton
- 9.2.13.1 Ensure all personnel within their activities receive and comply with the information in this instruction as it pertains to their operations.

- 9.2.13.2 Designate, in writing (with a copy to Code 106), a code, shop, ship, or project Environmental Coordinator.
- 9.2.13.3 Ensure all personnel involved with HW operations have received the required training and medical surveillance.
- 9.2.13.4 The Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), Puget Sound, Industrial Support Department (ISD), shall maintain a stock of appropriate HW labels, containers, and liners for Shop 90HM.
- 9.2.14 Contracting Officers
- 9.2.14.1 Ensure contract documents and specifications clearly delineate requirements for handling and disposal of HW. Incorporate environmental requirements from Code 106 and Shop 90HM in specifications of applicable contract documents.
- 9.2.14.2 Ensure contractors understand and comply with environmental requirements, specifically Appendix O of this document.
- 9.2.15 Environmental Coordinators
- 9.2.15.1 Oversee all HW collection and accumulation within their designated areas and provide assistance to AAO and supervisors.
- 9.2.15.2 Adhere to the requirements of this instruction and ensure all requirements are met in their specific areas.
- 9.2.15.3 Maintain copies of this instruction.
- 9.2.15.4 Provide information to Code 106 and Shop 90HM on HW management activities within their designated area.
- 9.2.15.5 Provide assistance, as requested, to Code 106 during regulatory inspections.
- 9.2.16 Ship's Force/Forces Afloat. Prior to ship's arrival, coordinate with Code 106 to ensure the requirements of reference (j) are met.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX A

WASTE IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGNATION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX A WASTE IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGNATION

- Ref: (a) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Program Management Plan
(b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.11B, Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

1. IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Simply stated, Hazardous Waste (HW) is any material which is intended to be discarded and, when it is discarded, presents a serious threat to human health or the environment. Excess Hazardous Material (HM) that can be used elsewhere, or waste material that can be used as is for a different purpose, is not HW. Certain wastes are specifically exempted from regulation as HW if they are properly recycled (e.g., scrap metals, used oils, batteries, and refrigerants).
- 1.2 Federal regulations use the term “hazardous waste,” while Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) uses the term “dangerous waste.” Dangerous waste actually encompasses more wastes than HW. This instruction uses the term “hazardous waste” to describe and include both hazardous and dangerous waste.
- 1.3 Originators are responsible to initiate the identification of all waste they generate, regardless of whether the waste is hazardous or non-hazardous. If possible, the waste should be evaluated and designated prior to generation. Originators will identify all waste by initiating a Waste Information Sheet (WIS), PSNS 4855/612 (Rev. 4-00), to Shop 90HM for waste characterization. The WIS is to be used to identify and designate all waste. The WIS is also a serialized delivery form for turning in HW to Shop 90HM for disposal. Exhibit A-1 is a sample WIS and the back provides instructions for completing the WIS. Exhibit A-2 is a WIS Continuation Sheet, PSNS 4855/613 (Rev. 8-97).
- 1.4 The primary source of information for determining whether or not a waste has been designated is the Waste Stream Dictionary (WSD). Section 4 further explains the WSD. If the waste is listed in the WSD, containerize and label it, as specified, immediately upon generation per Appendix C. Dispose of it as indicated in the WSD. Container and labeling requirements are provided in Appendices D and E, respectively. If a waste cannot be located in the WSD, observe the following logic path:
- 1.4.1 Waste that is similar to waste listed in the WSD should be handled as Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) (e.g., the process is different, or the chemical makeup is slightly different which could result in a different designation).
- 1.4.2 Waste generated from any process in the Shipyard where the originator does not know the designation as hazardous, non-hazardous, or problem waste should be handled as WAD.
- 1.4.3 Waste that is expected to be non-hazardous, but it is not known for sure through process knowledge, should be handled as WAD.

- 1.4.4 Waste, where there is no knowledge as to its identity or originating process, requires designation by Shop 90HM and is considered unknown waste. Since a significant threat to personnel and/or the environment may exist, immediate actions must be taken.

NOTE: REFER TO APPENDIX F FOR SPECIFIC HANDLING PROCEDURES FOR WAD AND UNKNOWN WASTE.

2. DESIGNATION

- 2.1 Shop 90HM is responsible for designating all waste, whether it is hazardous or not. Waste designation involves checking the chemical and physical description of the waste against all of the following:

2.1.1 Lists. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed certain wastes as hazardous, based on either the waste's chemical composition or the process that generated it. Examples include electroplating wastes, spent solvents, unused laboratory chemicals, and certain pesticides. These wastes are always hazardous, regardless of the concentration of the contaminant in the waste itself.

2.1.2 Characteristics. Characteristic wastes are hazardous because they demonstrate a certain characteristic. The characteristics that EPA regulates as hazardous are ignitability (flashpoint <140°F), corrosivity (<2 or >12.5 pH), reactivity, and toxicity.

2.1.3 Criteria. The WDOE regulates two criteria in addition to EPA's listed or characteristic HW. These criteria are aquatic or animal toxicity (different from the toxicity characteristic) and persistence in the environment.

2.2 Once a waste is determined to be hazardous, based upon the lists, characteristics, or state criteria, the relative hazard is evaluated and the waste is given a classification of Dangerous Waste (DW), Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW), or Acutely Hazardous Waste (AHW). The waste is then assigned a Waste Stream Number (WSN).

3. WASTE STREAM NUMBERS (WSN). Different processes in the Shipyard generate different types of waste. Each type of waste is called a waste stream. All known waste streams that the Shipyard generates have been assigned a unique WSN by Shop 90HM. As new wastes are identified, Shop 90HM will assign additional WSN. The WSN is a nine-digit number in the form XX-YYY-ZZZZ. The digits are defined as follows:

3.1 XX - Waste Originator (Shop, Code, Ship, Tenant, Contractor).

3.2 YYY - Index number that defines the process that generated the waste (see exhibit A-4 for process categories).

3.3 ZZZZ - Unique serial number for a specific waste type.

4. WASTE STREAM DICTIONARY (WSD)
 - 4.1 The WSD includes HW, non-hazardous waste, and problem waste, and contains information on each waste stream. Included is the waste name, the description of the process that generated the waste, the physical description of the waste, the disposal method, label information, and the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) numbers may also be listed for any HM used in the process that generated the waste. The MSDS may provide additional safety guidance for use by the HM worker. Exhibit A-3 provides PPE codes and the corresponding equipment description. It also provides the process category index numbers description.
 - 4.2 The WSD is part of a computer database maintained and operated by Shop 90HM. All personnel who have access to the Shipyard Intranet can view the information in the database. Personnel who do not have access to the Shipyard Intranet can contact Shop 90HM at 360-476-8607 for specific WSD information.
 - 4.3 The WSD lists wastes by both WSN and by description. Specific information about the waste streams is provided in the notes section of the WSD. Originators, Accumulation Area Operators (AAO), supervisors, planners, procedure writers, engineers, etc., should use the WSD to pre-plan for waste that may be generated when performing work.
 - 4.4 When using the WSD to determine if your waste has already been designated, the waste, and the process which generated the waste, must match what is listed for that number. Process changes (e.g., use of a different type of material or equipment) may change the composition of the waste. Notify Shop 90HM via a WIS to assign a new WSN, if necessary. Shop 90HM will verify that waste turned in for disposal matches the waste stream description. Misidentified waste may result in additional expense to the waste originator.
5. WASTE AWAITING DESIGNATION (WAD) (Undesignated). WAD is waste that the full designation is unknown and it is not known by the originator if it will be hazardous, non-hazardous, or problem waste. WAD will be designated by Shop 90HM. See Appendix F for specific handling procedures.
6. UNKNOWN WASTE. Waste for which there is no knowledge of the process that produced the waste or of the constituents, characteristics, and criteria of the waste. Only through lab analysis can the waste be identified. See Appendix F for specific handling procedures.
7. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB). PCB waste is not regulated as HW under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). It is regulated under Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), which has different laws and requirements for labeling, storage, and disposal. PCB wastes are included in the WSD for information. If waste is both a HW and a PCB waste, **both sets of requirements and laws** must be met. Where the regulations differ, the more stringent requirement always applies. PCB controls are addressed in reference (a) and Appendices F and M.

8. PROBLEM WASTE. Some non-hazardous wastes can be disposed of only after special requirements are met. Examples of this type of waste include oily debris and soil contaminated with heavy metals and/or petroleum. This material is problem waste and is collected separately from other non-hazardous industrial solid waste. Shop 90HM shall ensure that all requirements are met prior to disposal. Reference (b) and Appendix F provide handling procedures for problem waste.
9. NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE. Waste that is not designated as hazardous, PCB, dangerous, asbestos, or medical waste is considered non-hazardous. It is identified as "solid waste" or "non-hazardous waste" in the WSD, and will be either recycled or disposed of per reference (b) and the WSD.
10. DECONTAMINATION CONFIRMATION. When rinsate is being sampled to confirm decontamination, sampling for this purpose is to be initiated by the originator. Originators should coordinate with Shop 90HM for disposal sampling requirements to preclude duplicate sampling.
11. REQUIREMENTS
 - 11.1 Originator
 - 11.1.1 Ensure initial identification and collection of waste.
 - 11.1.2 Submit a WIS to Shop 90HM for waste not included in the WSD for designation purposes.
 - 11.1.3 Refer to other appendices for specific labeling, containerization, and accumulation requirements.
 - 11.1.4 Use PPE required for the type of waste and method of waste handling.
 - 11.2 Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM)
 - 11.2.1 Evaluate and designate waste identified on a WIS and determine proper disposal.
 - 11.2.2 Accept all HW, WAD, unknown waste, and empty containers with a WIS from originators.
 - 11.2.3 Maintain the computer database for the HW system.
12. EXHIBITS
 - A-1 Waste Information Sheet (WIS), PSNS 4855/612 (Rev. 4-00)
 - A-2 Waste Information Sheet (Continuation Sheet), PSNS 4855/613 (Rev. 8-97)
 - A-3 PPE Codes and Process Category Index Numbers Description

EXHIBIT A-1

WASTE INFORMATION SHEET (WIS)
PSNS 4855/612 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5							
WASTE INFORMATION SHEET (WIS)					SERIAL NO.		
SECTION I (Waste Originator) Complete a separate WIS for each type of waste. Full instructions are provided on reverse side.					J. O. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
Shaded sections MUST be completed by originator.							
1. ORIGINATOR (Shop, Ship, Code, Contractor):		2. PROJECT/SHIP:		3. LOCATION (Bldg, Pier, etc.):			
4. POINT OF CONTACT (Name):		4a. GOV'T POC (Contractors only):		5. PHONE:			
6. DESCRIPTION OF WASTE:			7. QUANTITY TO SHIP NOW:				
			7a. TOTAL TO BE SHIPPED (approx):				
8. WASTE STREAM NO. (if known):			9. PHYSICAL STATE (solid, liquid, sludge, aerosol, etc.):				
10. HOW THE WASTE WAS MADE (Specific process which created this waste):							
11. WORK DOCUMENT (DOC #, IPI, Contract #, MILSPEC, etc.):					12. MSDS #:		
13. STOCK NO.:		14. MANUFACTURER:		15. COLOR OF WASTE:			
16. POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS (Either check or include approx percentage):							
_____% ASBESTOS _____% PCBs _____% METALS _____% SOLVENTS _____% OIL _____ OTHER							
17. DISPOSITION TO BE PERFORMED BY (Contractors only): <input type="checkbox"/> PSNS <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor-arranged (Enter proposed transporter & disposition facility) TRANSPORTER COMPANY (Name & phone number) _____ DISPOSITION FACILITY (Name & phone number) _____							
18. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE:			BADGE NO./RANK:		DATE:		
(Sign) _____							
(Print) _____							
SECTION II - CONTAINER INFORMATION (Originators Complete Barcode & Cont. Type Columns Only)							
ITEM NO.	BARCODE	CONT. TYPE & CAPACITY	WEIGHT (LBS)	OPEN & INSPECT (Initials)	START DATE	STORAGE SECTION	ANALYSIS NO.
1	FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE						
2							
3							
4							
5							
SECTION III - SHOP 90HM RECEIPT/INVENTORY							
19. INSPECTION SAT? (Circle One):				19a. INSPECTOR'S INIT:		20. DELIVER TO:	
YES NO (Explain in "REMARKS")							
21. TRANSPORTED BY (Signature & Date):				22. RECEIVED BY (Signature & Date):			
SECTION IV - WASTE DISPOSITION BY SHOP 90HM <input type="checkbox"/> If WSN in Block 8 is correct & tech resolution not required, check this box.							
25. WSN ASSIGNED:			26. DATE:		27. TECH'S INIT:		28. PROFILE:
29. LABELS/PPE:				30. DISPOSITION: <input type="checkbox"/> Reutilize <input type="checkbox"/> Recycle <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> HW, PCB <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill Controlled - WDA #: _____			
31. REMARKS:							
							Page 1 of _____
PSNS 4855/612 (Rev. 4-00) (Front) Routing: White: Shop 90HM Pink: Data Entry Blue: Handlers Yellow: Originator							

EXHIBIT A-1

WASTE INFORMATION SHEET (WIS) INSTRUCTIONS
PSNS 4855/612 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

WASTE INFORMATION SHEET (WIS) INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: THIS PAGE PROVIDES BLOCK-BY-BLOCK INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORIGINATOR. NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- Originators are to complete all sections that are shaded in gray. Enter "N/A" if a block is not applicable.
- A Job Order Number must be provided on all WISs turned into Shop 90HM. A section is provided in the upper-right-hand corner of the form for the Job Order Number. WISs **will not** be accepted without a Job Order Number.
- Please write legibly and press hard enough to clearly imprint on all copies.

SECTION I

- 1. ORIGINATOR** - This is the organization which is directly creating the waste material. Examples: "C/350," "S/72," "ACME Painting."
- 2. PROJECT/SHIP** - Enter the general project or job that is creating the waste. Examples might include: "CVN-72," "BEQ construction," "Farragut Ave repair," "S/71" (used in the case of general Shop work).
- 3. LOCATION** - Record the location where the process occurred that created the waste. Be as specific as possible. Examples include: "sump room - Bldg. 427," "south end DD3," "corner of Huey and Duey St."
- 4. POINT OF CONTACT** - Write the name of the person who is sufficiently knowledgeable to answer questions concerning the waste generation process. This person may be military, civilian, or contractor.
- 4a. GOV'T POC (Contractors only)** - THIS BLOCK IS FOR CONTRACTORS ONLY! List a government point of contact. This is the government person who is the contracting officer's representative.
- 5. PHONE** - List the phone number for the primary point of contact listed in **Block 4**. If this is not a Shipyard phone number, include the area code.
- 6. DESCRIPTION OF WASTE** - This block should be the same as, or very similar to, the "MATERIAL CONTENTS" section of the ID label located on the waste container.
- 7. QUANTITY TO SHIP NOW** - List the actual amount of material to be shipped now. The quantity should be described in terms of the smallest container contained in the transport package. For example a 5-gallon drum full of tubes might say "63 - 25 oz tubes" whereas a 55-gallon drum full of liquid would simply say "1 - 55-gal drum."
- 7a. TOTAL TO BE SHIPPED** - This info is used by Shop 90HM for planning purposes. If you are doing a defined project where waste will be shipped to Shop 90HM at various times, ESTIMATE the total quantity of waste to be generated over the life of the project. If this number is unknown or if the project is a very long term or perpetual project, mark this area "N/A."
- 8. WASTE STREAM NUMBER** - If the waste has an established waste stream number, indicate the number here. If the waste is a new waste stream or if you are not sure, indicate "Unknown" here.
- 9. PHYSICAL STATE** - Describe the waste from a standpoint of what you would see, smell, and/or feel if you were to open the waste and look at it. Examples might include "thick brown sludge" or "clear oily liq w/banana scent" or "white paste in tubes."
- 10. HOW THE WASTE WAS MADE** - Describe the process that created the waste. Be as specific as space allows. Examples might include "mild steel water jet cutting" or "removal of dirt, Phys Fitness Center" or "wiping grease from arresting gear cables" or "excess from pattern gluing." The words "excess" and "expired" are not processes. Use these words in conjunction with the process for which they were intended.
- 11. WORK DOCUMENT** - Indicate the document which governs the work process generating the waste. This might be a contract, an IPI, a MILSPEC, an ASTM, an instruction, or any other type of document.
- 12. MSDS** - List the Material Safety Data Sheet number or numbers for hazardous materials that make up the waste.
- 13. STOCK NO.** - List the stock number or stock numbers of the material(s) obtained through the Federal Supply System which make up the waste. If possible include the FSN and the NIIN.
- 14. MANUFACTURER** - Indicate the manufacturer of the material which makes up the waste.
- 15. COLOR OF WASTE** - Indicate the color of the waste. Examples: "milky white," "black," "grayish."
- 16. POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS** - Indicate potential contaminants which you believe MAY be in the waste.
- 17. DISPOSITION PERFORMED BY** - This section is for contractors ONLY. Check "PSNS" if your contract states to turn your waste over to the Shipyard for disposal. Check "Contractor-arranged" if you will be disposing of the waste using non-government resources. If "Contractor-arranged" is checked, indicate the name and phone number of the planned transporter and disposition facility.
- 18. AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE** - This is the person who is authorized by the originator's command or company to request and sign for HW commitments.

SECTION II ***FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE***

"BARCODE" column - Enter the BARCODE of each container of waste. PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY. If you have more than 6 containers use a continuation sheet(s) or additional WIS(s).

"CONT. TYPE & CAPACITY" column - Enter the type and capacity of each container being shipped. The following codes may be used to abbreviate some container types.

CODE	TYPE	CODE	TYPE	CODE	TYPE
CY	Cylinder	DF	Fiber drum or plastic drum	DT	Dump Truck
CF	Fiber box or carton	DM	Metal drum	TP	Portable Tank

EXAMPLE - "55g DM" is a 55-gallon metal drum, "5g Can" is a 5-gallon can.

EXHIBIT A-2

WASTE INFORMATION SHEET (WIS)
(Continuation Sheet)
PSNS 4855/613 (Rev. 8-97)

WASTE INFORMATION SHEET					SERIAL NO.		
(Continuation Sheet)					Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5		
Originator fills out shaded columns							
ITEM NO.	BARCODE	CONT TYPE & CAPACITY	WEIGHT (LBS)	OPEN & INSPECT (Initials)	START DATE	STORAGE SECTION	ANALYSIS NO.
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE							
REMARKS					Sheet _____ of _____		
PSNS 4855/613 (Rev 8-97) Routing: White: 90HM Pink: Data Entry Blue: Handlers Yellow: Originator							

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EXHIBIT A-3

PPE CODES AND PROCESS CATEGORY INDEX NUMBERS DESCRIPTION

1. The following is a list of the PPE codes used in the Waste Stream Dictionary and the corresponding equipment description:

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
001	<u>Acid (moderate/weak) pH range from 2 to 3 (2 or less health rating).</u> Chemical goggles, gloves, apron, or rain gear (all acid-resistant), rubber boots, and half-mask respirator (with dust/mist filters), or specific acid gas cartridges specified in respirator selection guide.
002	<u>Acid (strong) pH 1 or less (greater than 2 health rating).</u> Safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, gloves, apron, or rain gear (all acid-resistant), rubber boots, and half-mask respirator (with dust/mist prefilters), or the cartridges specified in the respirator selection guide.
003	<u>Alkali (weak/moderate) pH range from 9 to 10 (2 or less health rating).</u> Chemical goggles, rubber gloves, chemical-resistant apron or rain gear, rubber boots and half-mask respirator (with dust/mist filters), or cartridges specified in respirator selection guide.
004	<u>Alkali (strong) pH 11 or greater (greater than 2 health rating).</u> Safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, rubber gloves, chemical-resistant apron or rain gear, rubber boots, and half-mask respirator with (dust/mist filters), or cartridges specified in respirator selection guide.
005	<u>Chlorinated Hydrocarbons.</u> Chemical goggles, solvent-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant apron or coveralls, and half-mask respirator (with organic vapor cartridges), or air-supplied respirator.
006	<u>Petroleum Hydrocarbons.</u> Chemical goggles, solvent-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant apron or coveralls, and half-mask respirator (with organic vapor cartridges), or air-supplied respirator.
007	<u>Corrosives (liquid)¹.</u> Chemical goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, chemical-resistant gloves, apron, disposable coverall, or rain gear (all chemical-resistant), rubber boots or shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with cartridges specified in respirator selection guide.
008	<u>Corrosives (solid/powder)¹.</u> Chemical goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, cotton and rubber gloves or flock-lined rubber gloves, chemical-resistant disposable coveralls, and half-face respirator with dust/mist cartridges.

¹ Codes 007 and 008 corrosives excludes corrosive acids and alkalis which are covered separately under codes 001 through 004.

- 009 Dust/Particulate (nuisance) (2 or less health rating). Safety glasses, cotton and rubber gloves or flock-lined rubber gloves, disposable Tyvek coveralls, and half-mask respirator with dust/mist cartridges.
- 010 Dust/Particulate (health hazardous (greater than 2 health rating)). Safety glasses or dust goggles, cotton and rubber gloves or flock-lined gloves, cotton coveralls, disposable Tyvek coveralls, disposable shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with HEPA cartridges.
- 011 Isocyanates. Chemical goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, butyl gloves, chemical-resistant apron, and air-supplied respirator.
- 012 Mercury (liquid). Chemical goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, rubber or butyl gloves, chemical-resistant apron, rubber boots, shoes or disposable shoe covers, and air-line respirator or half-mask respirator with Mersorb cartridges. Mercury handler training is required.
- 013 Mercury (solid/powder). Safety glasses, rubber or butyl gloves, chemical-resistant apron, disposable shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with HEPA cartridges. Mercury handler training is required.
- 014 Oxidizer (liquid). Chemical goggles or safety glasses and chemical-resistant full-face shield, chemical-resistant gloves, apron, disposable coveralls, or rain gear (all chemical-resistant), rubber boots, and half-mask respirator with organic vapor cartridges.
- 015 Oxidizer (solid/powder). Chemical goggles or safety glasses, rubber/latex gloves, chemical-resistant disposable coveralls, and half-mask respirator with dust/mist cartridges.
- 016 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB: liquid >50 ppm). Chemical goggles, viton gloves (immersion) or nitrile gloves (contact/splash), chemical-resistant disposable coveralls, rubber boots or shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with combination HEPA/organic vapor cartridges.
- 017 PCB (solid >50 ppm). Safety glasses, nitrile gloves, chemical-resistant disposable coveralls, rubber shoes, or disposable shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with organic vapor cartridges.
- 018 PCB (minor contaminated surfaces) (10 to 50 micrograms/100cm²). Safety glasses, nitrile gloves, and disposable shoe covers.
- 019 Lead. Safety glasses or dust goggles, cotton and rubber gloves or flock-lined gloves, cotton coveralls, disposable Tyvek coveralls, disposable shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with HEPA cartridges. Lead handler training is required.
- 020 Asbestos. Safety glasses or dust goggles, cotton and rubber gloves or flock-lined gloves, cotton coveralls, disposable Tyvek coveralls, disposable shoe covers, and half-mask respirator with HEPA cartridges. Asbestos handler training is required.

- 021 Methylene Chloride. Cotton coveralls; chemical-resistant, disposable suit and arm sleeves; cotton glove liners; silver shield (4H or equivalent) gloves with natural rubber or butyl rubber gloves as an outer glove; rubber boots or plastic shoe covers; and full-face, air-supplied respirator.
- 022 Other. Contact Code 106.22 at 360-476-7895 for specific PPE guidance when working with hazardous materials not identified on this listing or provided on MSDS or Material Hazard Evaluation (MHE).

NOTE: Only PPE approved by Code 106.2 may be used.

2. The second three digits in the WSN (YYY) are referred to as an index number. The index numbers are separated into categories; according to the process that generated the waste, as follows:

100-199	Cleaning/Degreasing/Stripping
200-299	Surface Coating and Finishing
300-399	Forming/Constructing Processes
400-499	Miscellaneous Process Waste
500-599	Process Fluid/Component Change-out
600-699	Pollution Control/Waste Treatment/Remediation
700-799	Inorganic Contaminants, N.O.S.
800-899	Organic Contaminants, N.O.S.
900-999	Miscellaneous Chemicals, N.O.S.

(N.O.S. = Not Otherwise Specified)

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX B

HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B HAZARDOUS WASTE MINIMIZATION

Ref: (a) RCRA Section 3002 (6)
(b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.34B, Environmental Protection Responsibilities

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Reference (a) requires that every Hazardous Waste (HW) generator establish a program to minimize HW. Every effort should be made to reduce the volume and toxicity of the wastes that are being generated.

1.2 Reference (b) establishes a uniform policy to minimize the generation of HW at the Shipyard in order to promote the health and safety of workers, systems, system components, and the environment.

2. ACTION. All personnel who use hazardous material and/or originate HW shall comply with the requirements set forth in reference (b).

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX C

ACCUMULATION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX C ACCUMULATION

- Ref:
- (a) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Program Management Plan
 - (b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.9C, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan
 - (c) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P11320.1F, Fire Prevention and Protection Manual
 - (d) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5100.66A, OSH Manual, Volume II, Chapter 6, Sight Conservation
 - (e) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.30A, Water Pollution Prevention and Control Plan

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Hazardous Waste (HW) may be accumulated in three types of regulated accumulation areas:
 - 1.1.1 A Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) is an area at or near the point of generation of HW. The SAA can accumulate as much as 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of Acutely Hazardous Waste (AHW) per waste stream before time limitations are applicable.
 - 1.1.2 A 45-Day Accumulation Area has no limits on quantity and can accumulate up to 45 days. It has more stringent operational requirements than an SAA.
 - 1.1.3 A 90-Day Accumulation Area has no limits on quantity and can accumulate up to 90 days. It has more stringent operational requirements than an SAA.
- 1.2 This appendix provides requirements for accumulation areas only. Storage of HW for more than 90 days is only authorized at a permitted Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF). See Appendix M for TSDF requirements.
- 1.3 Accumulation does not include collection of wastes in small containers (e.g., bags (see Appendix E, section 2.6), cans, etc.) that are carried by the workers from the work site to an accumulation area by the end of the shift. Such wastes are not being accumulated and are instead considered "in-process." Accumulation begins at the point they are turned over to an Accumulation Area Operator (AAO) at an SAA or a 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Area, or placed in the appropriate container in an accumulation area.
- 1.4 The BNC also generates a large amount of HW containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB), which is controlled under two different regulations. This appendix provides accumulation requirements for HW containing PCB.
- 1.5 Reference (a) provides total PCB requirements. Where the requirements are different or contradictory, the more stringent requirements apply.
- 1.6 Reference (b) provides spill prevention requirements.

- 1.7 Reference (c) contains added requirements for the safe storage and handling of flammable, combustible, or reactive HW.
- 2. SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREAS (SAA)
 - 2.1 General Requirements
 - 2.1.1 The SAA must be managed by a trained AAO.
 - 2.1.2 The SAA must be secured or under the direct control of the AAO.
 - 2.1.3 Originators of industrial waste may place their waste directly into SAA containers if they are trained as Industrial Hazardous Material Workers. Originators of office waste may place their waste directly into SAA containers if they are trained as general employee/office-type workers. Originators not trained must turn HW over to the AAO or an appropriately trained originator.
 - 2.1.4 Waste must be placed into appropriate containers and labeled as soon as it is generated. It is illegal to leave HW stockpiled or tarped.
 - 2.1.5 Do not mix waste streams.
 - 2.1.6 Hazardous waste or Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) must **not** be taken from one SAA to another.
 - 2.2 Start Dates, Quantity, and Time Limits
 - 2.2.1 When 55 gallons of HW stream are present, the start date must be filled out on the HW Label or Washington State Dangerous Waste (WSW) Label. The waste must then be transferred to a 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Area or TSDF within 3 days of the start date. This is a regulatory requirement and is **not negotiable**. If HW will be collected in a container that has greater than a 55-gallon capacity, the start date shall be marked on the label as soon as waste is first added to the container. See section 7.4 for start date requirements for HW containing PCB. WAD is not included in the 55-gallon limit.
 - 2.2.2 Any container of HW, once full, shall be dated with the start date and transferred within 3 days to a 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Area or TSDF for disposal. This requirement does not apply WAD or to containers with a capacity greater than 55 gallons, as discussed above.
 - 2.2.3 If more than 55 gallons of HW (one waste stream) must be kept in a SAA for longer than 3 days, the area shall be registered as a 45-Day Accumulation Area and all the applicable requirements for such a facility must be met before the 3 days pass. Only Code 106.3 may authorize converting an SAA to a 45-Day Accumulation Area, and the authorization must be in writing.
 - 2.2.4 The 3-day rule is applied as follows: To determine the 3 days from the start date, sweep to the next day as day one and continue sweeping to the third day. (For example, start date entered on 13 September (13-14 is day one; 14-15 is day two; 15-16 is day three). Waste would have to be moved by the end of the 16th.)

- 2.2.5 Laboratories and other originators within the BNC may, in rare situations, generate acutely HW. Only 1 quart of acutely HW may be accumulated in an SAA. Any acutely HW will be identified in the Waste Stream Dictionary (WSD) (RCRA block designated "AC").
- 2.2.6 All HW must be off-loaded from naval vessels within 90 days after decommissioning. Any HW generated onboard subsequent to decommissioning shall not be accumulated onboard ship for longer than 30 days, regardless of the quantity. HW containers on decommissioned ships must be marked with a Satellite Accumulation Date (SAD) when HW is first added to the container. Containers of HW must be removed from decommissioned ships within 30 days from the SAD and transported to a 90-Day Accumulation Area.
- NOTE 1:** The date may be marked directly on the container or on a piece of tape attached to the container. Do NOT put the SAD on the HW Label or WSW Label (example: SAD 9/9/99).
- NOTE 2:** This requirement does not affect the HW accumulation quantity and/or time limits in section 2.2.
- NOTE 3:** The SAD does not apply to "WAD."
- 2.3 Emergency Response. Personnel operating an SAA shall be knowledgeable in spill response procedures (provided in Course HW-39) and the location of the nearest spill kit.
- 2.4 Security
- 2.4.1 The SAA inside buildings are considered secure.
- 2.4.2 The SAA located outside of buildings must be under the control of the AAO or secured. A drum with a lid secured by a mechanically tightened ring and bolt or a drum with a wrench-tight bung top is considered secure.
- 2.4.3 The SAA located on piers or over water must never be left unattended by the AAO, even if secured. The AAO must transfer the waste to a 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Area or arrange for immediate pickup by Shop 90HM. A waiver to this requirement may be granted by Code 106.3 provided the following conditions are met:
- 2.4.3.1 An AAO is always present when the process originating the waste is in operation.
- 2.4.3.2 The location of the SAA is such that personnel not directly associated with the process do not work or routinely pass through the location.
- 2.4.3.3 The security of the SAA is such that unauthorized personnel are unable to tamper with the waste.
- 2.4.4 Other measures of securing the area must be approved in writing by Code 106.3.

- 2.5 Container Use and Management. Containers for HW must meet and be used as follows:
- 2.5.1 Be in good condition and non-leaking. Light surface rust is acceptable. Extensively rusted or severely dented containers shall not be used to collect HW.
- 2.5.2 Be compatible with waste being placed in them. Shop 90HM will supply waste originators with new containers, when requested.
- 2.5.3 Be labeled immediately upon the first drop of HW being placed inside the container. Labeling requirements are specified in section 2.6 and Appendix E.
- 2.5.4 Be closed at all times, except when waste is being added or removed. The following is a definition of "closed" for accumulation areas:
- 2.5.4.1 If the container is holding liquids, the container must be closed and secured with ring and bolt or bung screwed in (wrench-tight). (Liquids are normally placed in a bung-top drum unless too thick to pour into bung.)
- 2.5.4.2 Open-top drums containing waste which is solid, "empty" containers, or individual containers of liquid waste (closed to prevent any leakage) must have a snug-fitting lid. Lids shall not be warped and ill-fitting. The purpose of the secure lid for the solids is to keep vapors contained.
- 2.5.4.3 Screw-type tops, such as poly-containers, must be closed by hand-tightening the cap.
- 2.5.5 Only reuse waste containers to collect the same waste stream (must be the same Waste Stream Number (WSN)). Containers which are used for overpacks (i.e., have smaller containers placed in them for ease of collection or transport) may be freely reused for any purpose, provided that the inside of the container has not been in direct contact with the waste.
- 2.5.6 The original container of the material (used material can be placed back into it) may be used for waste accumulation, provided it is in good condition and it can be securely sealed.
- Exception:** Small containers (less than 5 gallons) of HW (e.g., glass jugs, bags, vials, tubes, small cans, or bottles) will have to be placed into 5-gallon or larger containers before being turned in to Shop 90HM. Different waste streams must be packaged in separate containers.
- 2.5.7 Position containers so labels are clearly visible for inspection.
- 2.5.8 Containers of ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least 50 feet from the BNC fence line, unless located inside a building or when in transit.
- 2.5.9 When working on piers or over water use the smallest container practical to facilitate easy movement from the high-risk work area.
- 2.5.10 See Appendix D for general container requirements.

- 2.5.11 Containers of HW and WAD must be segregated from each other and all other items.
- 2.5.12 Drums and containers found under pressure, as evidenced by bulging or swelling, shall be immediately reported by calling Shop 90HM (360-476-7777) **and** Code 106.3 (360-476-5734). All personnel shall stand clear of bulging drums or containers, which shall **not** be moved until such time as the cause for excess pressure is determined and appropriate containment procedures have been implemented to protect employees from explosive relief of the drum. If Shop 90HM or Code 106.3 cannot be reached, then contact NESCOM at 911.
- 2.6 Labeling
 - 2.6.1 Numerous labels are used at the BNC for HW purposes. Some labels are used for identification of waste and associated risks, while others track samples. The WSD specifies which labels are required. Appendix E describes when a label is required and provides instructions on how to complete the label properly.
 - 2.6.2 A summary of required (and potential) labels for containers in SAA is:
 - 2.6.2.1 ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00).
 - 2.6.2.2 Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), or Washington State Dangerous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00).
 - 2.6.2.3 Department of Transportation labels.
 - 2.6.2.4 Other labels to meet State and Federal requirements (e.g., PCB, asbestos, lead).
 - 2.6.2.5 Container Security Seal, PSNS 5090/88 (3-93) (required only if waste has been sampled).
 - 2.6.2.6 Labels must be filled out with a black permanent marker (e.g., Sharpie).
 - 2.6.3 Labels must be readable and must **not** be blocked from view, damaged, or (for HW, ID, and PCB labels) covered up by other labels.
- 2.7 Secondary Containment. Appendix Q defines and specifies the criteria for secondary containment. Secondary containment is required for the following:
 - 2.7.1 All SAAs on piers or other over-water work sites require secondary containment, except when the SAA only contains solid materials (e.g., aerosol cans, Sound Hull Tile (SHT), Rubber-Air-Lead (RAL) tile, etc.) which pose little threat to storm drains in the event of a spill. Solid materials (e.g., loose paint chips) which pose a potential threat to the storm drains shall have secondary containment. Liquids and sludges shall have secondary containment. Code 106.3 personnel shall evaluate each SAA established on a pier or at other over-water locations to determine the secondary containment requirements.
 - 2.7.2 All SAAs accumulating liquid HW within 50 feet of a storm drain or in dry docks require secondary containment. Storm drains within 50 feet of an SAA shall be blocked or otherwise protected from spills.

- 2.7.3 Transfers of liquid Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) from one container to another within an SAA. The WSD specifies in the "State" block if the waste is EHW.
- 2.7.4 All SAAs accumulating waste flammable liquids or reactive wastes.
- 2.7.5 Other SAAs determined by Code 106.3 to have an inherent risk to the environment or a high likelihood of spills.
- 2.8 Signs. Signs identifying SAA are required if the SAA will be in operation longer than 7 calendar days. The sign shall be posted at the SAA and be legible from a distance of 25 feet. Exhibit C-1 provides an example of a Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Sign, PSNS 5090/121 (Rev. 10-99). These signs can be obtained from Shop 90HM. Reference (c) provides requirements for areas where flammable, combustible, and reactive wastes are accumulated.
- 2.9 Inspections. Satellite Accumulation Area inspections are not required, but are encouraged. Exhibit C-2, Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/128 (Rev. 4-00), provides recommended inspection criteria.
- 2.10 Registration
 - 2.10.1 When an SAA is established, Shop 90HM must be notified by the Environmental Coordinator (EC) or AAO. This notification must be made as soon as possible, but no later than the next normally scheduled day shift. Notification is accomplished by providing the following information to Shop 90HM by phone (360-476-7777), fax (360-476-0699), or e-mail:
 - 2.10.1.1 Location of SAA.
 - 2.10.1.2 Organization the SAA will serve.
 - 2.10.1.3 Type of waste to be collected, including, if known, the WSN.
 - 2.10.1.4 Accumulation Area Operator name, badge, phone, pager, and fax numbers.
 - 2.10.1.5 The length of time the area is expected to remain established.
 - 2.10.1.6 Alternate point of contact (include badge, phone, pager, and fax numbers).
 - 2.10.2 The EC or AAO must notify Shop 90HM, within the same time limits, when the area is disestablished or changes occur to original registration information (e.g., new AAO, point of contact, waste streams, or Expected Closure Time (ECT)). An SAA can only be disestablished after all HW and related items (e.g., signs) have been removed.
- 3. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DUST
 - 3.1 When HW in the form of dust is being transferred from a bag house (or other such device) into a drum or other container in an SAA, care shall be exercised in transferring to ensure no spills will escape to the environment. Transfer of dust within the SAA will be performed under the direct control of an AAO or trained Industrial Hazardous Material (HM) worker at the HW container being filled.

- 3.2 When HW dust is being transferred to a container out-of-doors, and the wind is blowing hard enough to move the dust, the operation shall either be secured or dust containment measures imposed. Such measures may include enclosure in a sheetmetal or plywood hut, containment tent, herculite sleeving, bagging of containers, transfer tube, or other appropriate measures to ensure dust is contained.
- 4. 45-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA
 - 4.1 General Operational Requirements
 - 4.1.1 Shop 90HM will operate all 45-Day Accumulation Areas in the Shipyard, unless specifically approved by Code 106.3.
 - 4.1.2 The 45-Day Accumulation Areas shall not normally be located on piers or in dry docks. The 45-Day Accumulation Areas may be allowed in dry docks or on piers on a case-by-case basis. Code 106.3 will evaluate the need for such areas against the potential risk to the environment.
 - 4.1.3 The 45-Day Accumulation Areas and their containment areas are not to include office spaces or storage areas for non-related materials, equipment, or functions.
 - 4.1.4 Hazardous material shall be clearly segregated from HW.
 - 4.2 Start Dates and Time Limits
 - 4.2.1 All containers of HW in a 45-Day Accumulation Area must have start dates. The start date must be entered on the HW Label or WSW Label when HW is first placed in a container, regardless of the quantity.
 - 4.2.2 Containers of waste received from an SAA should already have start dates. If the criteria for applying the start date has not been met, the undated container received from a SAA will have the date of receipt as the start date.
 - 4.2.3 If the received waste is being consolidated into an existing container with a different start date, the oldest of the two start dates shall be used.
 - 4.2.4 Waste must be transferred to a 90-Day Accumulation Area or a Permitted Storage Facility within 45 days of the start date.
 - 4.3 Emergency Preparedness and Response
 - 4.3.1 Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Naval Station Bremerton Emergency Procedures posters, PSNS 5090/9 (Rev. 9-00), shall be posted and a spill kit maintained in the accumulation area per reference (b). Spill prevention requirements are specified in reference (b). Each facility shall have adequate fire extinguishers, water supply for fire suppression within reasonable distance, and some method of providing alarm for emergencies.
 - 4.3.2 Emergency shower/eyewash stations shall be immediately available and functioning properly. Showers and eyewash stations must be tested per reference (d).

- 4.3.3 An emergency communication device (e.g., a two-way radio or a telephone) must be present and operable when personnel are in the accumulation area.
- 4.3.4 The Federal Fire Department, Puget Sound (COMNAVREG NW N3212), is required to have access to HW information for each 45-Day Accumulation Area and storage area.
 - 4.3.4.1 Information on the location and contents of containers in storage for Shop 90HM-operated 45-Day Accumulation Areas is available by computer, via the Shipyard LAN.
 - 4.3.4.2 For 45-Day Accumulation Areas not operated by Shop 90HM, each AAO shall forward the inventory records to the Fire Department by the first of each month.
- 4.4 Security. Gates and doors to accumulation areas will be kept locked, except when authorized personnel are present.
- 4.5 Container Use and Management. Containers for HW must meet and be used as follows:
 - 4.5.1 Be DOT-approved, in good condition, and non-leaking. Light surface rust is acceptable. Extensively rusted or severely dented containers shall not be used to collect HW.
 - 4.5.2 Be compatible with waste being placed in them. Shop 90HM will supply waste originators with new containers, when requested.
 - 4.5.3 Be labeled (including start date) immediately upon the first drop of HW being placed inside the container. See section 4.6 for labeling requirements.
 - 4.5.4 Be closed at all times, except when waste is being added or removed. The following is a definition of "closed" for accumulation areas:
 - 4.5.4.1 If the container is holding liquids, or semi-liquids such as sludge, the container must be closed and secured with ring and bolt or bung screwed in (wrench-tight). (Liquids are placed in a bung-top drum unless too viscous to pour into bung.)
 - 4.5.4.2 Open-top drums containing solid waste, "empty" containers, or individual containers of liquids (closed to prevent any leakage) may have a snug-fitting lid. Lids shall not be warped and ill-fitting. The purpose of the secure lid for the solids is to keep vapors contained. The ring and bolt are not necessary during accumulation, but are required during transportation.
 - 4.5.5 Only reuse waste containers to collect the same waste stream (must be the same WSN). Containers which are used for overpacks (i.e., have smaller containers placed in them for ease of collection or transport) may be freely reused for any purpose, provided that the inside of the container has not been in direct contact with the waste.
 - 4.5.6 Position containers so labels are clearly visible.

- 4.5.7 Containers of ignitable or reactive wastes must be located at least 50 feet from the BNC fence line, unless the waste is located in a building or is in transit.
- 4.5.8 Maintain sufficient aisle space (a minimum of 36 inches) in and around the accumulation area. Drums of HW shall normally be arranged in rows of two drums across, with 36 inches between each row. Small containers shall be set on pallets in rows of one pallet across.
- 4.5.9 Containers holding HW designated EHW, as shown in the WSD, must be protected from the elements by a building or other protective covering.
- 4.5.10 Incompatible wastes shall have separate containment systems (e.g., berm, separate drip pan, or wall).
- 4.5.11 Waste Awaiting Designation must be physically segregated from designated HW.
- 4.5.12 Drums and containers found under pressure, as evidenced by bulging or swelling, shall be immediately reported by calling Shop 90HM (360-476-7777) **and** Code 106.3 (360-476-5734). All personnel shall stand clear of bulging drums or containers, which shall **not** be moved until such time as the cause for excess pressure is determined and appropriate containment procedures have been implemented to protect employees from explosive relief of the drum. If Shop 90HM or Code 106.3 cannot be reached, then contact NESCOM at 911.
- 4.5.13 See Appendix D for general container requirements.
- 4.6 Labeling
 - 4.6.1 Numerous labels are used at the BNC for HW purposes. Labels are used for identification of waste and associated risks, while others track samples. The Waste Stream Dictionary specifies which labels are required.
 - 4.6.2 A summary of required labels for containers of designated HW in 45-Day Accumulation Areas are:
 - 4.6.2.1 ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00).
 - 4.6.2.2 Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), or Washington State Dangerous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00).
 - 4.6.2.3 Department of Transportation label.
 - 4.6.2.4 Other labels to meet State requirements.
 - 4.6.2.5 Container Security Seal, PSNS 5090/88 (3-93) (required only if waste has been sampled).
 - 4.6.3 Labels must not be blocked from view, faded, or damaged.
 - 4.6.4 Appendix E describes when a label is required and provides instructions on how to complete the label properly.

- 4.7 Secondary Containment. All 45-Day Accumulation Areas used for accumulation of waste streams with free liquids, ignitable (D001) or reactive (D003), are required to have secondary containment systems. These systems must be capable of collecting and holding spills and leaks. Appendix Q provides the definition with the criteria for containment. In special cases, the requirements for secondary containment may be waived, in writing, by Code 106.3. Refer to section 6 (Emergency Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area) for details on requesting a waiver.
- 4.8 Signs
- 4.8.1 Signs reading “**HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA**” and “**DANGER - UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT**” will be posted on the entrances to 45-Day Accumulation Areas in a size legible from a distance of 25 feet.
- 4.8.2 In addition, signs reading “**NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAME**” will be placed on all four sides of the building or fence so that each is legible from a distance of 50 feet. This sign is not necessary when the sign specified in section 4.8.3 below is used.
- 4.8.3 In production areas where hot work is likely, signs reading “**NO SMOKING, OPEN FLAME, OR HOT WORK**” will be posted per section 4.8.2 above. Hot work is defined as any process that produces heat, including open flame, cutting, welding, grinding, or electric heating of metal to 400°F (or temperatures where adjacent combustible waste could ignite).
- 4.9 Inspections
- 4.9.1 Weekly (every 7 calendar days) inspections by the AAO are required. The AAO shall maintain a log book of these inspections, which includes findings and corrective actions taken, if any. The log must include date and time of the inspection, printed name, and handwritten signature of the inspector.
- 4.9.2 Exhibit C-3, 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area Weekly Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99), provides minimum inspection criteria. Custom logs may be used but must contain all the applicable requirements. It should be noted if the requirement is satisfactory, unsatisfactory, or not applicable. Any spills or discharges shall be documented. Corrective actions to unsatisfactory conditions must be documented.
- 4.9.3 Follow the recordkeeping requirements specified in Appendix P.
- 4.10 Inventory
- 4.10.1 The AAO will maintain an inventory record of all waste received into and shipped from a 45-Day Accumulation Area. If no HW is being received (e.g., a result of workload fluctuations), this will also be noted in the record or inspection log.
- 4.10.2 The inventory record shall include the following information (other items may be added if desired):
- 4.10.2.1 Originator's name and shop/code (HM Worker).

- 4.10.2.2 Waste description.
- 4.10.2.3 Type and quantity of waste containers.
- 4.10.2.4 Accumulation start date.
- 4.10.2.5 Date received at accumulation area.
- 4.10.2.6 Date shipped from accumulation area.
- 4.10.2.7 WSN.
- 4.10.3 Forward copies of the current inventory records to the Fire Department at the first of each month. See Appendix P for recordkeeping requirements.

NOTE: The computer-based HW management database contains the inventory of the temporary 45-Day Accumulation Areas controlled by Shop 90HM. This database is available to the Fire Department, and fulfills the requirements of section 4.10.3 above.

4.11 Registration and Authorization

- 4.11.1 Hazardous Waste 45-Day Accumulation Areas must be registered and initially approved by Code 106.3 and the Fire Department. Re-Certification is required annually. Exhibit C-4, Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area (45-/90-Day) Certificate of Operation, PSNS 5090/89 (Rev. 4-00), must be completed by the Fire Department and Code 106.3, in conjunction with the AAO.
- 4.11.2 Prior to Code 106.3 inspecting the area for authorization or re-certification, the responsible organization must complete exhibit C-5, Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification/Re-Certification, PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00), and forward it to Code 106.3 at least 5 working days before authorization or re-certification is required.
- 4.11.3 Prior to closure (discontinuation) of an accumulation area, all remaining containers, liners, bases, and soil containing or contaminated with HW must be decontaminated or removed. The AAO shall notify Code 106.3 to arrange a close-out inspection.

5. 90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA

5.1 General Operational Requirements

- 5.1.1 Shop 90HM will operate all 90-Day Accumulation Areas in the Shipyard, unless specifically approved by Code 106.3.
- 5.1.2 The 90-Day Accumulation Areas shall not normally be located on piers or in dry docks. The 90-Day Accumulation Areas may be allowed in dry docks or on piers on a case by case basis. Code 106.3 will evaluate the need for such areas against the potential risk to the environment.

5.1.3 The 90-Day Accumulation Areas and their containment areas shall not include office spaces or storage areas for non-related materials, equipment, or functions.

5.1.4 Hazardous material shall be clearly segregated from HW.

5.2 Start Dates and Time Limits

5.2.1 All containers of HW in a 90-Day Accumulation Area must have start dates. The start date must be entered on the HW Label or WSW Label when HW is first placed in a container, regardless of the quantity.

5.2.2 Containers of waste received from an SAA or 45-Day Accumulation Area should already have start dates. If this criteria for applying the start date has not been met, then the undated container received from an SAA or 45-Day Accumulation Area will have the date of receipt as the start date.

5.2.3 If the received waste is being consolidated into an existing container with a different start date, the oldest of the two start dates shall be used.

5.2.4 Waste must be transferred to the Permitted Storage Facility or shipped off-site within 90 days of the start date.

5.3 Emergency Preparedness and Response

5.3.1 Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Naval Station Bremerton Emergency Procedures posters, PSNS 5090/9 (Rev. 9-00), shall be posted and a spill kit maintained in the accumulation area, per reference (b). Spill prevention requirements are specified in reference (b). Each facility shall have adequate fire extinguishers, water supply for fire suppression within reasonable distance, and some method of providing alarm for emergencies.

5.3.2 Emergency shower/eyewash stations shall be immediately available and functioning properly. Showers and eyewash stations must be tested per reference (d).

5.3.3 An emergency communication device (e.g., a two-way radio or a telephone) must be present and operable when personnel are in the accumulation area.

5.3.4 The Fire Department is required to have access to HW information for each 90-Day Accumulation Area and storage area.

5.3.4.1 Information on the location and contents of containers in storage for Shop 90HM-operated 90-Day Accumulation Areas is available by computer, via the Shipyard LAN.

5.3.4.2 For 90-Day Accumulation Areas not operated by Shop 90HM, each AAO shall forward the inventory records to the Fire Department by the first of each month.

5.4 Security. Gates and doors to accumulation areas will be kept locked, except when authorized personnel are present.

5.5 Container Use and Management. Containers for HW must meet and be used as follows:

- 5.5.1 Be DOT-approved, in good condition, and non-leaking. Light surface rust is acceptable. Extensively rusted or severely dented containers shall not be used to collect HW.
- 5.5.2 Be compatible with waste being placed in them. Shop 90HM will supply waste originators with new containers, when requested.
- 5.5.3 Be labeled (including start date) immediately upon the first drop of HW being placed inside the container. See section 5.6 for labeling requirements.
- 5.5.4 Be closed at all times, except when waste is being added or removed. The following is a definition of "closed" for accumulation areas:
 - 5.5.4.1 If the container is holding liquids, or semi-liquids such as sludge, the container must be closed and secured with ring and bolt or bung-screwed in (wrench-tight). (Liquids are placed in a bung-top drum unless too viscous to pour into bung.)
 - 5.5.4.2 Open-top drums containing solid waste, "empty" containers, or individual containers of liquids (closed to prevent any leakage) may have snug-fitting lids. Lids shall not be warped or ill-fitting. The purpose of the secure lid for the solids is to keep vapors contained. The ring and bolt are not necessary during accumulation, but are required during transportation.
- 5.5.5 Only reuse waste containers to collect the same waste stream (must be the same WSN). Containers which are used for overpacks (i.e., have smaller containers placed in them for ease of collection or transport) may be freely reused for any purpose, provided that the inside of the container has not been in direct contact with the waste.
- 5.5.6 Position containers so labels are clearly visible.
- 5.5.7 Containers of ignitable or reactive wastes must be located at least 50 feet from the BNC fence line, unless the waste is located in a building or is in transit.
- 5.5.8 Maintain sufficient aisle space (a minimum of 36 inches) in and around the accumulation area. Drums of HW shall normally be arranged in rows of two drums across, with 36 inches between each row. Small containers shall be set on pallets in rows of one pallet across.
- 5.5.9 Containers holding HW designated EHW, as shown in the WSD, must be protected from the elements by a building or other protective covering.
- 5.5.10 Incompatible wastes shall have separate containment systems (e.g., berm, separate drip pan, or wall).
- 5.5.11 Waste Awaiting Designation must be physically segregated from designated HW.
- 5.5.12 Drums and containers found under pressure, as evidenced by bulging or swelling, shall be immediately reported by calling Shop 90HM (360-476-7777) **and** Code 106.3 (360-476-5734). All personnel shall stand clear of bulging drums or containers, which shall **not** be moved until the cause for excess

pressure is determined and appropriate containment procedures have been implemented to protect employees from explosive relief of the drum. If Shop 90HM or Code 106.3 cannot be reached, then contact NESCOM at 911.

5.5.13 See Appendix D for general container requirements.

5.6 Labeling

5.6.1 Numerous labels are used at the BNC for HW purposes. Labels are used for identification of waste and associated risks, while others track samples. The Waste Stream Dictionary specifies which labels are required.

5.6.2 A summary of required labels for containers of designated HW in 90-Day Accumulation Areas are:

5.6.2.1 ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00).

5.6.2.2 Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), or Washington State Dangerous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00).

5.6.2.3 Department of Transportation label.

5.6.2.4 Other labels to meet State requirements.

5.6.2.5 Container Security Seal, PSNS 5090/88 (3-93) (required only if waste has been sampled).

5.6.3 Labels must not be blocked from view, faded, or damaged.

5.6.4 Appendix E describes when a label is required and provides instructions on how to complete the label properly.

5.7 Secondary Containment. All 90-Day Accumulation Areas used for accumulation of waste streams with free liquids, ignitable (D001) or reactive (D003), are required to have secondary containment systems. These systems must be capable of collecting and holding spills and leaks. Appendix Q provides the definition with the criteria for containment. In special cases, the requirements for secondary containment may be waived, in writing, by Code 106.3. Refer to section 6 (Emergency Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area) for details on requesting a waiver.

5.8 Signs

5.8.1 Signs reading **“HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA”** and **“DANGER - UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT”** will be posted on the entrances to 90-Day Accumulation Areas in a size legible from a distance of 25 feet.

5.8.2 In addition, signs reading **“NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAME”** will be placed on all four sides of the building or fence so that each is legible from a distance of 50 feet. This sign is not necessary when the sign specified in section 5.8.3 below is used.

5.8.3 In production areas where hot work is likely, signs reading “**NO SMOKING, OPEN FLAME, OR HOT WORK**” will be posted per section 5.8.2 above. Hot work is defined as any process that produces heat, including open flame, cutting, welding, grinding, or electric heating of metal to 400°F (or temperatures where adjacent combustible waste could ignite).

5.9 Inspections

5.9.1 Weekly (every 7 calendar days) inspections by the AAO are required. The AAO shall maintain a log book of these inspections, which includes findings and corrective actions taken, if any. The log must include date and time of the inspection, printed name, and handwritten signature of the inspector.

5.9.2 Exhibit C-3, 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area Weekly Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99), provides minimum inspection criteria. Custom logs may be used but must contain all the applicable requirements. It should be noted if the requirement is satisfactory, unsatisfactory, or not applicable. Any spills or discharges shall be documented. Corrective actions to unsatisfactory conditions must be documented.

5.9.3 Follow the recordkeeping requirements specified in Appendix P.

5.10 Inventory

5.10.1 The AAO will maintain an inventory record of all waste received into and shipped from a 90-Day Accumulation Area. If no HW is being received (e.g., as a result of workload fluctuations), this will also be noted in the record or inspection log.

5.10.2 The inventory record shall include the following information (other items may be added if desired):

5.10.2.1 Originator's name and shop/code (HM Worker).

5.10.2.2 Waste description.

5.10.2.3 Type and quantity of waste containers.

5.10.2.4 Accumulation start date.

5.10.2.5 Date received at accumulation area.

5.10.2.6 Date shipped from accumulation area.

5.10.2.7 WSN.

5.10.3 Forward copies of the current inventory records to the Fire Department at the first of each month. See Appendix P for recordkeeping requirements.

NOTE: The computer-based HW management database contains the inventory of the permanent 90-Day Accumulation Area controlled by Shop 90HM. This database is available to the Fire Department, and fulfills the requirements of section 5.10.3 above.

5.11 Registration and Authorization

- 5.11.1 Hazardous Waste 90-Day Accumulation Areas must be registered and initially approved by Code 106.3 and the Fire Department. Re-certification is required annually. Exhibit C-4, Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area (45-/90-Day) Certificate of Operation, PSNS 5090/89 (Rev. 4-00), must be completed by the Fire Department and Code 106.3, in conjunction with the AAO.
- 5.11.2 Prior to Code 106.3 inspecting the area for authorization or re-certification, the responsible organization must complete exhibit C-5, Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification/Re-Certification, PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00), and forward it to Code 106.3 at least 5 working days before authorization or re-certification is required.
- 5.11.3 Prior to closure (discontinuation) of an accumulation area, all remaining containers, liners, bases, and soil containing or contaminated with HW must be decontaminated or removed. The AAO shall notify Code 106.3 to arrange a close-out inspection.

6. EMERGENCY TEMPORARY 45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA

- 6.1 A waiver of certain conditions for a 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area will be considered when protection of human health or the environment requires immediate action to relocate waste to a safer location (or to leave waste in its current location) when no storage capacity exists in established 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Areas or the Permitted Storage Facility. The following are examples of conditions that would necessitate establishing a temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area:
 - 6.1.1 Hazardous waste is generated by a process which process-knowledge indicated should have been non-hazardous, or is generated in quantities which exceed the storage capacity of existing 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Areas or the Permitted Storage Facility.
 - 6.1.2 Unforeseen contractor problems preventing immediate removal of HW off-site.
- 6.2 For circumstances that meet the above criteria, the following procedure must be used to obtain a waiver:
 - 6.2.1 The responsible organization shall request an exemption from a specified requirement and provide justification.
 - 6.2.2 Code 106.3 will review and either grant or deny the exemption based upon an on-site review.
 - 6.2.3 Exhibit C-6, Required Provisions or Actions for Emergency Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas, PSNS 5090/102 (Rev. 4-00), will be attached to the 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area Certificate of Operation to specify the required provisions and/or actions for an emergency 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area.
- 6.3 Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas shall also maintain accumulation inventory records as specified in permanent 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas. Forward copies of these current inventory records to the Fire Department by the first of each month.

7. HAZARDOUS WASTE-CONTAINING PCB AREAS

- 7.1 Background. A HW-containing PCB area is an area in which the waste is both HW and contains PCB. This area must meet the requirements for an SAA or HW 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area and PCB less-than-30-day (< 30-day) or less-than-9-month (< 9-month) area (these **accumulation areas are NOT allowed on piers or over the water**). Accumulation and container requirements are specified in this appendix and Appendix D. Reference (a) specifies all the requirements for PCB < 30-day and < 9-month areas. Additional requirements for construction, operation, and recordkeeping for PCB < 9-month storage areas are detailed in reference (a) and will be addressed on a case-by-case basis by Code 106.
- 7.2 Container Requirements. The container requirements listed below are in addition to or more stringent than those already specified for SAA or 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas in order to meet PCB area requirements.
- 7.2.1 Containers approved for the collection and storage of HW containing PCB are specified in Appendix D. Bags, tubes, and the like are prohibited from use.
- 7.2.2 Leaking equipment or containers shall be immediately transferred to approved containers. All PCB leaks are considered PCB spills and are to be handled per Chapter 6 of reference (a).
- 7.2.3 Containers shall be controlled by the AAO and inspected weekly.
- 7.3 Labeling. Waste must be labeled per the SAA or 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area requirements. The waste must also be labeled with the PCB M_L Label, PSNS 5090/80 (Rev. 9-99), per reference (a). The labels must be visible and legible to workers who might enter the area.
- 7.4 Start Dates, Time Limits, and Maximum Quantities
- 7.4.1 When the waste is first placed in the container, a start date shall be recorded on the PCB M_L Label, PSNS 5090/80 (Rev. 9-99). This date indicates the start date for PCB.
- 7.4.2 Liquid waste containing greater than or equal to 500 parts per million (ppm) PCB cannot be stored in < 30-day areas for longer than 3 days from the PCB start date.
- 7.4.3 For HW SAA, the date when a container becomes full or 55 gallons per waste stream are accumulated, a 3-Day Label (PSNS 5090/101 (9-93)) shall be affixed to the container and that date recorded on the label (see Appendix E). The waste must then be moved within 3 days to a HW 45-/90-day and PCB area, or HW Permitted Storage Facility and PCB < 9-month storage area. It is not necessary to place a start date on the HW Label or WSW Label, since the PCB start date is the more stringent of the two requirements.
- 7.4.4 Regardless of how full the container is or what type of HW accumulation area it is located in, it must be moved to a PCB < 9-month storage area within 30 days of the PCB start date for waste in a PCB < 30-day area.

- 7.4.5 For HW 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas, the PCB start date shall also be entered on the HW Label or WSW Label. For HW 45-/90-day area and < 9-month PCB area, the waste must be moved to a Permitted HW storage area and PCB < 9-month storage area within 45 or 90 days of the start date.
- 7.5 Signs. PCB storage areas which are also HW 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas are required to be identified by the PCB M_L Label on all accessible sides.
- 7.6 Secondary Containment. Secondary containment is required during consolidation and packaging of all liquid waste.
- 7.7 Inspections
- 7.7.1 Weekly inspection by the AAO or EC is required.
- 7.7.1.1 Exhibit C-2, Satellite Accumulation Area Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/128 (Rev. 4-00), may be used to meet the requirements for inspections of SAA that also contain PCB waste.
- 7.7.1.2 Inspections of regular 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas meet the inspection requirements for 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas that also contain PCB.
- 7.7.2 For a PCB area that is also a 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area, forward the original inspection form or a copy to Code 106.3 on a monthly basis (or sooner if desired) to be retained indefinitely. Refer to reference (a) for additional recording requirements relative to PCB.
8. DISPOSITION OF RAINWATER FROM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT. Rainwater may be discharged to the storm drain provided the following requirements are met:
- 8.1 The rainwater is not contaminated. Contamination means the water has an oil sheen, is discolored, or you have knowledge or reason to believe there is contamination. If contamination is known or suspected the water must be collected and processed as any other generated waste.
- 8.2 Under normal circumstances the rainwater would have drained to a storm drain if not collected in the secondary containment.
- 8.3 All applicable conditions in Appendix C of reference (e) shall be satisfied prior to discharging rainwater to a storm drain.
9. HAZARDOUS WASTE ORIGINATOR REPORT (HWOR). All organizations that originate and accumulate HW must submit a Hazardous Waste Originator Report to Code 106.3. An EC or AAO designated by the organization is required to prepare and submit this report. This report replaces the Individual Hazardous Waste Management Plans (IHWMP). Exhibit C-7 provides the format and an explanation of the requested information for the report. Changes to the information provided are to be submitted to Code 106.3 as they occur. A complete report incorporating all the changes is to be submitted annually by 15 January.

10. RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 All Shops, Codes, and Activities. Submit a Hazardous Waste Originator Report to Code 106.3.

10.2 Originator

10.2.1 Turn all HW generated over to the AAO. Originators who are appropriately trained may place the waste directly into SAA containers.

10.2.2 Report any unsecured containers or any other known violation to a supervisor, EC, AAO, or Code 106.3 immediately.

10.3 Accumulation Area Operator

10.3.1 Receive waste from originators and place into appropriate accumulation containers.

10.3.2 Properly manage the accumulation area per this instruction. Ensure it is secure or under your control to prevent improper mixing or unauthorized addition of wastes into containers.

10.4 Shop 90HM

10.4.1 Pick up waste from SAA, as requested.

10.4.2 Operate 45- and 90-Day Accumulation Areas.

10.4.3 When identified, investigate the cause for bulging drums and implement appropriate containment procedures to protect employees and environment from explosive relief of the drum.

10.5 Code 106

10.5.1 Review submitted Hazardous Waste Originator Reports.

10.5.2 Process requests for certification/re-certification of 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas and Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas.

10.5.3 Track registered SAA and 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas.

10.5.4 Assist Shop 90HM in resolution of bulging drums.

11. EXHIBITS

C-1 Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Sign, PSNS 5090/121
 (Rev. 10-99)

C-2 Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/128
 (Rev. 4-00)

- C-3 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area Weekly Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99)
- C-4 Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area (45-/90-Day) Certificate of Operation, PSNS 5090/89 (Rev. 4-00)
- C-5 Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification/Re-Certification, PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00)
- C-6 Required Provisions or Actions for Emergency Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas, PSNS 5090/102 (Rev. 4-00)
- C-7 Hazardous Waste Originator Report (HWOR) Format

EXHIBIT C-1

HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA SIGN
PSNS 5090/121 (Rev. 10-99)

<p>HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA</p> <p>SAA # _____</p> <p>OPERATOR _____</p> <p>POINT OF CONTACT _____</p> <p>SHOP/CODE _____</p> <p>PHONE _____</p> <p><small>PSNS 5090/121 (Rev. 10-99)</small></p>
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EXHIBIT C-2

SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA (SAA) INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/128 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA (SAA) INSPECTION LOG			
Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5			
SAA #	LOCATION	AAO NAME	SHOP/CODE
#	ATTRIBUTE	YES	NO*
1.	IS THE SAA REGISTERED WITH SHOP 90HM? <i>Call Shop 90HM at 360-476-7777 if unknown.</i>		
2.	IS THE SAA SECURE OR UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE AAO? <i>If the SAA is outdoors, it must be under the control of the AAO or secured by lock. (A drum with a tightened ring and bolt is considered locked.)</i>		
3.	IS A SPILL KIT READILY AVAILABLE AND ADEQUATE FOR THE TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF WASTE PRESENT?		
4.	IS THERE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT FOR:		
	a. ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE ON A PIER OR OTHER OVER-WATER WORK SITE?		
	b. LIQUID HAZARDOUS WASTE IN A DRY DOCK OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A STORM DRAIN?		
	c. CONTAINERS OF FLAMMABLE LIQUID OR REACTIVE WASTES?		
5.	ARE STORM DRAINS WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE SAA BLOCKED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED FROM SPILLS?		
6.	IS THE SAA FREE OF WASTE LEAKAGE OR SPILLAGE?		
7.	IS IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE LOCATED AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY? <i>(unless waste is in a building)</i>		
8.	ARE FLAMMABLE, COMBUSTIBLE, OR REACTIVE WASTES STORED PER THE LOCAL FIRE CODE?		
9.	ARE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES APPARENT?		
10.	ARE CONTAINERS CLOSED EXCEPT WHEN ADDING WASTE? <i>(The following are considered closed: LIQUID WASTE - Drums secured with ring and bolt or bung-screwed in wrench-tight. SOLID WASTE - Drums closed with a snug-fitting lid.)</i>		
11.	ARE ALL CONTAINERS PROPERLY LABELED AND FILLED OUT AS REQUIRED? <i>(Labels must be visible and legible.)</i>		
12.	START DATES:		
	a. ARE CONTAINERS OF HW MARKED WITH A START DATE WHEN FULL OR 55 GALLONS OF ONE WASTE STREAM IS ACCUMULATED?		
	b. FOR PORTABLE TANKS, IS THE START DATE MARKED WHEN THE FIRST DROP OF LIQUID IS ADDED?		
13.	ARE ALL CONTAINERS WITH START DATES WITHIN THE 3-DAY LIMIT?		
14.	IS ONLY THE IDENTIFIED WASTE STREAM STORED IN EACH CONTAINER? <i>(i.e., waste streams are not mixed)</i>		
15.	ARE CONTAINERS OF INCOMPATIBLE WASTES PHYSICALLY SEPARATED? <i>(e.g., bermed)</i>		
16.	ARE CONTAINERS OF WASTE AWAITING DESIGNATION (WAD) SEGREGATED FROM KNOWN HW?		
17.	FOR CONTAINERS OF WAD, IS A WASTE INFORMATION SHEET (WIS) FILLED OUT AND SUBMITTED TO SHOP 90HM?		
18.	IS THE CONTAINER COMPATIBLE WITH THE WASTE? <i>(Waste Stream Dictionary will specify special requirements)</i>		
19.	ARE CONTAINERS IN GOOD CONDITION? <i>(e.g., no severe rust or apparent structural defects that would compromise the integrity)</i>		
20.	FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINING PCB:		
	a. IS THE CONTAINER DOT APPROVED?		
	b. IS THE START DATE PLACED ON THE PCB LABEL WHEN THE WASTE IS FIRST PLACED IN THE CONTAINER?		
	c. IS THE 3-DAY LABEL (WITH DATE) APPLIED TO THE CONTAINER WHEN FULL OR 55 GALLONS ARE ACCUMULATED?		
	d. IS THE WASTE MOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE START DATE OR 3 DAYS OF THE DATE ON THE 3-DAY LABEL? <i>(whichever is sooner)</i>		
* If any attributes are marked "NO" place the attribute #, findings, and corrective actions on the back. If an attribute is not applicable, mark "NA" in the YES or NO column.			
INSPECTOR'S NAME AND TITLE		DATE	TIME
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE			
PSNS 5090/128 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)			

EXHIBIT C-2

PSNS 5090/128 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

[illegible]

EXHIBIT C-3

45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99) (Front)

45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG							
Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5							
ACTIVITY (Shipyard, Jackson Park, Company)			SHOP/CODE	MONTH	YEAR		
UNIQUE ID # (assigned by Code 106)		LOCATION (Building #, or Dry Dock # and direction)					
# 45-/90- _ _ _ _ _							
ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR (AAO) NAME (please print)			<div>SAT (S) UNSAT (U)</div> <div>N/A IF NOT APPLICABLE</div> <div>WEEK</div>				
INSPECTION CRITERIA			1	2	3	4	5
DOORS AND GATES LOCKABLE AND IN GOOD REPAIR							
SPILL KIT FULLY STOCKED							
TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION OPERABLE (i.e., radios, phones, intercom)							
SECONDARY CONTAINMENT: NO CRACKS, DAMAGE, OR DETERIORATION							
FIRE EXTINGUISHER INSPECTED MONTHLY							
EYEWASH/SHOWER IN WORKING CONDITION							
REQUIRED SIGNS POSTED (i.e., Spill Response, Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area)							
INVENTORY RECORDS ARE CURRENT (N/A for Buildings 992, 993, 994, and 367)							
CERTIFICATION FORM POSTED							
ALL LIDS AND BUNGS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINERS ARE CLOSED, EXCEPT WHEN ADDING OR REMOVING WASTE							
CONTAINERS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION (e.g., not leaking or deteriorating)							
HAZARDOUS WASTE AND ID LABELS FILLED OUT CORRECTLY, AND PROPER DOT LABELS ARE PRESENT PER WASTE STREAM DICTIONARY (WSD)							
HAZARDOUS WASTE LABELS VISIBLE AND START DATES NOT OVER 45/90 DAYS OLD							
36-INCH AISLE SPACE IS MAINTAINED							
INCOMPATIBLE WASTES ARE PHYSICALLY SEGREGATED							
WASTE AWAITING DESIGNATION (WAD) IS SEGREGATED FROM DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS WASTE (within 1 week of WAD at Building 367)							
FLAMMABLE, COMBUSTIBLE, OR REACTIVE WASTES ARE SEPARATED AND/OR PROTECTED FROM SOURCES OF IGNITION OR REACTION							
EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS WASTE (EHW) IS STORED IN A COVERED AREA							
HAZARDOUS WASTE WITH PCB: HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL WITH SAME START DATE AS PCB LABEL							
HAZARDOUS WASTE WITH PCB: START DATE < 30 DAYS OLD FOR PCB < 30-DAY AREA							
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE							
PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99) (Front)							

EXHIBIT C-3

45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99) (Back)

45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG				
ACTIVITY (Shipyard, Jackson Park, Company)			SHOP/CODE	MONTH
YEAR				
UNIQUE ID # (assigned by Code 106) # 45-/90- - - - -		LOCATION (Building #, or Dry Dock # and direction)		
INSPECTOR'S NAME (PRINT)		SIGNATURE	TIME	DATE (MO/DY/YR)
WEEK 1				
WEEK 2				
WEEK 3				
WEEK 4				
WEEK 5				
FINDINGS (MUST BE FROM CRITERIA ON FRONT)		ACTION TAKEN (OR PENDING)	TIME	DATE (MO/DY/YR)
WEEK 1				
WEEK 2				
WEEK 3				
WEEK 4				
WEEK 5				
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>				
PSNS 5090/127 (Rev. 10-99) (Back)				

EXHIBIT C-4

**HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA (45-/90-DAY)
CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION
PSNS 5090/89 (Rev. 4-00)**

HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA (45-/90-DAY) CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION		
Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5		
<p>THIS CERTIFICATE WHEN SIGNED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF CODE 106.3 AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT SIGNIFIES THAT THE BELOW NOTED HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA HAS BEEN INSPECTED AND IS AUTHORIZED FOR OPERATION. CERTIFICATION IS VALID FOR 1 YEAR FROM DATE OF ORIGINAL SIGNATURES. SITE MAY BE RECERTIFIED FOR 1-YEAR TERMS FOLLOWING REINSPECTION BY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF CODE 106.3 AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. CERTIFICATE MAY BE REVOKED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF CODE 106.3 OR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IF, DURING A PERIODIC INSPECTION, SAID HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE IS FOUND TO BE DEFICIENT. THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE DISPLAYED IN PLAIN VIEW IN THE VICINITY OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA.</p>		
TYPE OF AREA		
SITE LOCATION		
PERSON IN CHARGE		
BUILDING	PHONE	
AUTHORIZED CODE 106.3 SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME
AUTHORIZED FIRE DEPARTMENT SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME
RE-CERTIFICATION INSPECTIONS		
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE	DEPT	DATE/TIME
	CODE 106.3	
	FIRE DEPT	
	CODE 106.3	
	FIRE DEPT	
<p>NOTE: PRIOR TO CLOSURE OR DISCONTINUATION OF THIS HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA, NOTIFY CODE 106.3 FOR CLOSE-OUT INSPECTION.</p>		
CLOSE-OUT INSPECTION		
AUTHORIZED CODE 106.3 SIGNATURE	DATE	
<p><i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE</i></p>		
PSNS 5090/89 (Rev. 4-00)		

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EXHIBIT C-5

**REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE
ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION
PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)**

REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION	
Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5	
SUBMITTAL OF THIS FORM REQUESTS CODE 106.3 TO INSPECT A 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA FOR CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION OF OPERATION. CODE 106.3 SHALL INSPECT FOR CERTIFICATION WITHIN 1 WORKING DAY OF RECEIPT OF THIS FORM.	
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION	
SITE LOCATION	
ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR	PHONE NUMBER
SUPERVISOR	PHONE NUMBER
I VERIFY THAT THE 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA IDENTIFIED ABOVE WAS INSPECTED USING THE PRE-CERTIFICATION INSPECTION CRITERIA AND ALL APPLICABLE ATTRIBUTES WERE SATISFACTORY.	
SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
REMARKS	
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>	
PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)	

EXHIBIT C-5

**REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE
ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION
PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)**

REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION			
PRE-CERTIFICATION INSPECTION			
LOCATION OF ACCUMULATION AREA:			
SHOP/CODE REQUESTING CERTIFICATION:			
<u>ATTRIBUTES*</u>		<u>INITIALS</u>	
1. LOCKABLE WHEN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ARE NOT PRESENT.		_____	
2. SIGNS:		_____	
A. "HWAA & DANGER UA PERSONNEL KEEP OUT" POSTED ON ENTRANCE & LEGIBLE 25 FEET AWAY.		_____	
B. "NO SMOKING / OPEN FLAME" POSTED ON ALL SIDES AND LEGIBLE 50 FEET AWAY.		_____	
C. "NO HOT WORK" POSTED ON ALL SIDES (IN PRODUCTION AREAS ONLY).		_____	
3. SPILL KIT ON SITE.		_____	
4. EYEWASH/SHOWER IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE AND WORKING.		_____	
5. TWO-WAY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION DEVICE AVAILABLE AND OPERABLE.		_____	
6. APPROVED SECONDARY CONTAINMENT.		_____	
7. INVENTORY RECORDS ON SITE.		_____	
8. INSPECTION LOG SHEETS ON SITE.		_____	
9. PERSONNEL MANAGING HWAA HAVE CURRENT DOCUMENTED TRAINING.		_____	
10. EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES POSTED (PSNS 5090/9).		_____	
11. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS PRESENT AND CURRENTLY INSPECTED (MONTHLY).		_____	
12. METHOD TO PROVIDE ALARM FOR EMERGENCIES.		_____	
13. LOCATED >50 FEET FROM BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX FENCE LINE, UNLESS IN A BUILDING.		_____	
14. NOT LOCATED ON A PIER OR IN A DRY DOCK.		_____	
15. SUFFICIENT AISLE SPACE (MINIMUM 36 INCHES) IS MAINTAINED.		_____	
16. INVENTORY RECORDS FORWARDED TO FIRE DEPARTMENT MONTHLY.		_____	
17. INSPECTION LOGS FORWARDED TO CODE 106 MONTHLY.		_____	
18. WASTE "AWAITING DESIGNATION" IS SEGREGATED FROM DESIGNATED HW.		_____	
19. ID LABELS ON CONTAINERS ARE PROPERLY FILLED OUT.		_____	
20. A WIS IS COMPLETED FOR EACH TYPE OF WASTE BEING DISPOSED.		_____	
21. FLAMMABLE, COMBUSTIBLE, OR REACTIVE WASTE STORED PER THE LOCAL FIRE CODE.		_____	
22. CONTAINERS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION AND HAVE PROPER FITTING LIDS.		_____	
23. CONTAINERS CLOSED EXCEPT WHEN ADDING OR REMOVING WASTE.		_____	
24. HW LABELS VISIBLE AND START DATE FILLED IN.		_____	
25. INCOMPATIBLE HW SEPARATED BY DIKE, BERM, WALL, OR OTHER DEVICE.		_____	
26. CERTIFICATION FORM POSTED.		_____	
* INITIAL CERTIFICATION INCLUDES ATTRIBUTES 1-14 ONLY.			
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE	PHONE	DATE	TIME
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>			
PSNS 5090/122 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)			

EXHIBIT C-6

**REQUIRED PROVISIONS OR ACTIONS FOR EMERGENCY
TEMPORARY 45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREAS
PSNS 5090/102 (Rev. 4-00)**

**REQUIRED PROVISIONS OR ACTIONS FOR EMERGENCY
TEMPORARY 45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREAS**

Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5

THIS PAGE SHALL BE FILLED OUT, SIGNED BY CODE 106.3, AND ATTACHED TO THE 45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION TO SPECIFY ALL CONDITIONS OF THE EMERGENCY TEMPORARY 45-/90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA.

IN GENERAL, SATISFY AS MANY OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5, FOR A 45-/90-DAY AREA AS POSSIBLE.

AS A MINIMUM:

1. THE MATERIAL OR CONTAINERS WILL BE PLACED ON AN 80-MIL (MINIMUM) HERCULITE OR POLYETHYLENE SHEET, OR SOME EQUIVALENT IMPERVIOUS MATERIAL.
2. A CURB OR BERM SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE EDGE OF THE GROUND COVER TO CONTAIN ANY SPILLAGE.
3. IF MATERIAL IS NOT IN CONTAINERS, IT WILL BE COVERED WITH IMPERVIOUS PLASTIC FILM, AT LEAST 20-MIL THICK, TO PROTECT IT FROM WIND AND RAIN.
4. SIGNAGE WILL BE ERECTED SHOWING WHAT THE MATERIAL IS AND ITS STATUS AS HAZARDOUS WASTE.
5. PHYSICAL SECURITY WILL BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT ADDITION OR REMOVAL OF WASTE.
6. WEEKLY INSPECTIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO ENSURE THE AREA MEETS THE CRITERIA LISTED ON THIS FORM.

CODE 106 MAY USE THE AREA BELOW TO SPECIFY ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OR TO CLARIFY THE REQUIREMENTS LISTED ABOVE.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

CODE 106.3

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE

PSNS 5090/102 (Rev. 4-00)

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EXHIBIT C-7

HAZARDOUS WASTE ORIGINATOR REPORT (HWOR) FORMAT

NOTE: A convenient format for the HWOR has been developed and is available on the Shipyard Intranet or by contacting Code 106.3.

1. Date. Date report is submitted to Code 106.3.
2. Organization. Shop, code, or activity.
3. Point of Contact. Identify the Environmental Coordinator and an alternate point of contact who can provide hazardous waste information pertinent to your organization. Include phone numbers, fax numbers, and badge numbers of individuals identified.
4. Work Processes. Briefly identify each process and location where hazardous waste is generated (e.g., Building 873 for painting, electroplating, and sandblasting).
5. Accumulation Areas. Identify where hazardous waste is accumulated.
 - 5.1 Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA). Provide the following information for SAA (unless directed otherwise in writing by Code 106.3):
 - 5.1.1 SAA registration number.
 - 5.1.2 Location.
 - 5.1.3 Accumulation Area Operator's name; code, shop, or activity; phone, pager, fax, and badge numbers.
 - 5.1.4 Alternate point of contact's name; code, shop, or activity; phone, pager, fax, and badge numbers.
 - 5.1.5 Type of waste accumulated (e.g., paint chips, batteries), including the Waste Stream Number.
 - 5.1.6 Specify if in-house inspections are being conducted.
 - 5.1.7 Expected date of closure.

NOTE: Code 106.3 can provide a list of SAA that have been registered by your organization. You can submit a corrected copy of this list in the report.

- 5.2 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area. Provide the following information for 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas:
 - 5.2.1 45-/90-day certification number.
 - 5.2.2 Type of area (permanent or temporary).

- 5.2.3 Location.
- 5.2.4 Type of waste accumulated.
- 5.2.5 Accumulation Area Operator's name; code, shop, or activity; phone, pager, fax, and badge numbers.
- 5.2.6 Alternate point of contact's name; code, shop, or activity; phone, pager, fax, and badge numbers.
- 6. Paint Debris. Describe the process and procedures for managing paint debris.
- 7. Treatment by Generator. List the Treatment by Generator registration numbers and indicate at which SAA or 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area the treatment is taking place (use the accumulation area number).
- 8. Waivers. Include written documentation from Code 106.3 that waives a requirement from this instruction, if you are still using this waiver.
- 9. Optional Information. Include any additional information that you wish Code 106.3 to review or that may be helpful to your organization. These include, but are not limited to:
 - 9.1 Waste minimization practices.
 - 9.2 Detailed information on the proper handling of waste streams.
 - 9.3 Shop- and code-issued memorandums relating to hazardous waste.
 - 9.4 Recordkeeping procedures in your organization, such as tracking and filing of Waste Information Sheets, Sample Analysis Requests, Material Safety Data Sheets, inspection sheets, memorandums, training qualifications, etc.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX D

CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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2.	APPROVED CONTAINERS FOR HW-CONTAINING PCB	D-4
3.	WEIGHT LIMITS	D-4
4.	PALLETIZING WASTE CONTAINERS	D-4
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6.	PORTABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS	D-4
7.	RESPONSIBILITIES	D-7
7.1	Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM)	D-7
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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX D CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

Ref: (a) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1F, Material Handling Operations Overview
(b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.9C, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan

1. CONTAINERIZATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND HW-CONTAINING PCB

- 1.1 Hazardous Waste (HW) must be placed into a tank or container upon generation. Containers of HW must be located in an accumulation area described in appendix C or in a storage area described in appendix M. The collection of uncontained HW or HW-containing PCB on dry dock floors, building floors, or any other uncontrolled area is prohibited.
- 1.2 A HW tank is a **stationary** device used to accumulate HW. Examples are permanent underground tanks, sumps, aboveground tanks, pits, trenches, etc. An industrial process tank in use with a usable material is not an HW tank. Hazardous waste tank requirements are provided in Appendix G.
- 1.3 A container is a **portable** device used to accumulate HW or HW-containing PCB. A container may be a small vial or a 2,000-gallon portable tank (P-tank). Only Department of Transportation (DOT) approved containers specified in this appendix may be used for accumulation at 45-/90-day areas to store non-bulk HW and HW-containing PCB. Containers for HW in satellite areas are not required to be DOT-approved, but must be in good condition and have snug-fitting lids. Containers for HW-containing PCB in satellite areas must be DOT-approved. Bulk waste generated in large amounts may be accumulated in large containers (e.g., a skip box, roll-off box) when approved by Code 106.3.
- 1.4 Labeling of containers is specified in appendix E.
- 1.5 Bags do not meet the requirements of a container, but in some cases poly-bags may be used inside the container to collect solid (non-liquid) HW for the purpose of transporting the waste to a 45-/90-day accumulation or permitted storage area. See appendix M for more information on waste that may be transported in bags.
- 1.6 Shop 90HM will provide appropriate containers based on the waste. In general, the following methodology should be used:
- 1.6.1 Open-top drums are used for solid (non-liquid) waste, and the bung-top drums are used for liquid waste.
- 1.6.2 Liquids containing solids that will not fit through a bung should not be placed into an open-top container. The liquids and solids should be separated into approved containers for disposal. Liquids too thick to pour through a bung may be placed in an open-top container.
- 1.6.3 Polyethylene liners are required for corrosive materials, such as alkaline or acid wastes. They must be used inside DOT-approved containers.

2. APPROVED CONTAINERS FOR HW-CONTAINING PCB. All containers used for HW-containing PCB waste must be stamped with the appropriate United Nations (UN) specification number by the drum manufacturer and will be provided by Shop 90HM.

3. WEIGHT LIMITS. The Waste Stream Dictionary may provide specific guidance on weight limits; however, the following is provided as general guidance:

3.1 The weight limit for 55-gallon drums is 800 pounds.

3.2 The weight limit for bags is 40 pounds.

4. PALLETIZING WASTE CONTAINERS

4.1 To facilitate the waste turn-in process, large containers of waste should be palletized prior to calling Shop 90HM. Incompatible wastes may not be palletized or shipped together. This means that oxidizers, flammables, and corrosives must be kept separate. Contact Shop 90HM for questions on compatibility.

4.2 Place containers on the pallet with labels facing out so they can be easily read. Secure and transport waste containers per Shipyard instructions (see reference (a)).

4.3 For palletizing waste wranglers, contact Shop 90HM for instructions.

5. CONTAINER REUSE AND DISPOSAL

5.1 Reuse of containers that previously held PCB is not allowed. If conditions require reuse, contact Code 106.3 for additional requirements.

5.2 Reuse of containers that previously contained HW is allowed provided the container is in good condition (e.g., no severe rusting or apparent structural defects). Dangerous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material. If the container was previously used to store EHW, the container may only be reused to store the same waste.

5.3 Containers that previously held PCB and/or PCB waste shall be managed as PCB waste. If handling of containers in this manner is not possible, contact Code 106.3 for additional requirements.

5.4 Disposal of empty containers that previously held a HW shall be handled per the requirements of appendix F.

6. PORTABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS

6.1 Background

* 6.1.1 P-tanks may be used to collect large quantities (greater than 500 gallons) of liquid HW. Shop 90HM has double-walled P-tanks for HW and will provide them upon request. Exhibit D-1 provides a flowchart for the P-tank process.

- 6.1.2 Double-walled tanks meet secondary containment requirements. Shop 90HM also has two 3,000-gallon, single-walled, tanker trailers. Both types of P-tanks will be used to collect only waste that is known to be hazardous, or which can be treated at the Industrial Waste Pretreatment Facility (IWPF) (Building 871). Tanker trailers have additional requirements (section 6.3) when secondary containment requirements cannot be met. Waste awaiting designation may be placed in P-tanks if enough information on the waste is known to ensure compatibility.
- 6.1.3 P-tanks used for HM/oil storage (i.e., Shop 38 P-tanks) may also be used to accumulate oily HW, if the following requirements are met:
 - 6.1.3.1 Verify and provide documentation showing that the required testing of section 6.5.1 has been satisfactorily completed.
 - * 6.1.3.2 Accumulation of HW in the tank shall comply with sections 6.2.1 through 6.2.9.
 - * 6.1.3.3 Shop 90HM shall not use existing P-tanks for HW with an average volatile organic concentration at the point of waste generation of greater than or equal to 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw), which are subject to 40 CFR 265.1087, subpart cc requirements.
- 6.2 Requirements
 - 6.2.1 P-tanks are a HW container and must meet all of the requirements for containers.
 - 6.2.2 P-tanks must meet accumulation area requirements for satellite or 45-/90-day accumulation areas, as appropriate.
 - 6.2.3 Refer to reference (b) for spill prevention requirements (e.g., transfer of waste to P-tank).
 - 6.2.4 P-tanks must be labeled with all required labels including the ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00), and the Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), or Washington State Dangerous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00) (with the start date), as soon as waste is placed in the tank.
 - 6.2.5 Originators who have sample results shall supply these to Shop 90HM when the tank is requested.
 - 6.2.6 Fill piping shall include a shut-off valve at the point where the liquid enters the tank. Transfer operations will be controlled by an operator at the tank.
 - 6.2.7 Communications will be maintained between the operator at the P-tank and the operator at the pump or root valve of the piping or hose being used to fill the tank.
 - 6.2.8 A drip pan or other collection device will be placed beneath every valve/connection located below the liquid level in the tank.
 - * 6.2.9 The doubled-walled P-tanks with secondary containment and the two 3,000-gallon portable tanks presently do not meet subpart cc level 1 standards. The P-tanks and 3,000-gallon tanks cannot be used for waste where the volatile

organic concentration exceeds or equals 500 ppmw. The volatile organic compound evaluation must be made per 40 CFR 265.1084(a), subpart cc. Shop 90HM must be contacted to make this evaluation. If process information is not available to make this determination, the waste should not be placed in these containers.

6.3 Additional Requirements for P-Tanks Without Secondary Containment

6.3.1 A daily visual inspection shall be conducted by the Accumulation Area Operator. The exterior of the tank will be inspected for evidence of leakage, corrosion, cracked welds, damaged threads, and insecure seams. The drain valves will be inspected for evidence of leakage from the stem packing or seat.

6.3.2 Inspection sheets shall be kept with the tank, and then forwarded annually to Code 106.3 by 15 January. Entries shall include deficiencies observed and corrective action taken. If there are any deficiencies found, the tank shall be immediately placed out-of-service and Shop 90HM contacted.

*

6.4 Procedure. A flowchart is provided in exhibit D-1.

6.4.1 Contact Shop 90HM (360-476-7777) when a P-tank is required, and arrange for the delivery of the tank.

6.4.2 Place the following labels in a plastic bag as soon as waste is placed into the P-tank:

6.4.2.1 ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00).

6.4.2.2 Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), or Washington State Dangerous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00) (enter the start date).

6.4.2.3 DOT Label.

6.4.2.4 Other labels as specified in the Waste Stream Dictionary.

Note: Do not apply ID Labels to the tank surface.

6.4.3 Follow all requirements for the type of accumulation area.

6.4.4 Follow spill prevention requirements for the transfer of hazardous substances per reference (a).

6.4.5 When work is complete, contact Shop 90HM (360-476-7777) to remove the tank. The tank must be removed within 3 days of the start date for satellite areas.

6.5 Testing/Inspection

6.5.1 P-Tank Inspection Procedures

6.5.1.1 Pre-Inspection. Shop 90HM shall conduct a visual inspection of the P-tank exterior prior to delivering the tank for use. The exterior of the tank shall be inspected for evidence of leakage, corrosion, cracked welds, damaged threads,

and insecure seams. If any deficiencies are found, the tank shall be immediately placed out-of-service, the deficiency noted in the P-tank inspection logbook, and Code 106.3 notified.

*

*

6.5.1.2 Post-Inspection. After emptying the contents of a P-tank, Shop 90HM shall verify that liquid has not accumulated in the secondary containment. Verification shall be made by removing the secondary containment inspection expansion plug and completely inserting a metering rod. If any indication of liquid is found on the metering rod, the tank shall be immediately placed out-of-service, Code 106.3 notified, and the secondary containment drained and the effluent sampled in an attempt to verify if it matches the last material stored in the tank. If the sample results prove inconclusive, then a tank inspection shall be performed to verify integrity of the primary tank system. (See section 6.5.1.3 for inspection procedure.)

6.5.1.3 Annual Inspection. Shop 90HM shall perform an annual inspection of each 1,000-gallon P-tank in service. The date of the inspection shall be noted in the P-tank inspection logbook. If any deficiencies are found, the P-tank shall be immediately placed out-of-service, the deficiency noted in the P-tank inspection logbook, and Code 106.3 notified. The annual inspection shall be performed per Code 106.3-approved written procedures. Copies of annual inspection logbooks (for tanks used for HW accumulation) shall be sent to Code 106.3 by 15 January.

6.5.2 Trailer Tank Inspection Procedures

6.5.2.1 Post-Inspection. Shop 90HM shall conduct a visual inspection of the trailer tank exterior after each use following emptying of the tank contents. The exterior of the tank shall be inspected for evidence of leakage, corrosion, cracked welds, damaged threads, and insecure seams. If any deficiencies are found, the tank shall be immediately placed out-of-service, Code 106.3 notified, and the deficiency noted in the trailer tank inspection logbook.

*

6.5.2.2 Annual Inspection. Shop 90HM shall perform an annual inspection of each trailer tank in service. The date of the inspection shall be noted in the trailer tank inspection logbook. If any deficiencies are found, the tank shall be immediately placed out-of-service, the deficiency noted in the trailer tank inspection logbook, and Code 106.3 notified. The annual inspection shall be performed per Code 106.3-approved written procedures. Copies of annual inspection logbooks (for tanks used for HW accumulation) shall be sent to Code 106.3 by 15 January.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM)

7.1.1 Provide approved containers, as requested from originators.

7.1.2 Conduct and document inspections and annual testing of P-tanks.

7.2 Originators. Manage waste per this instruction.

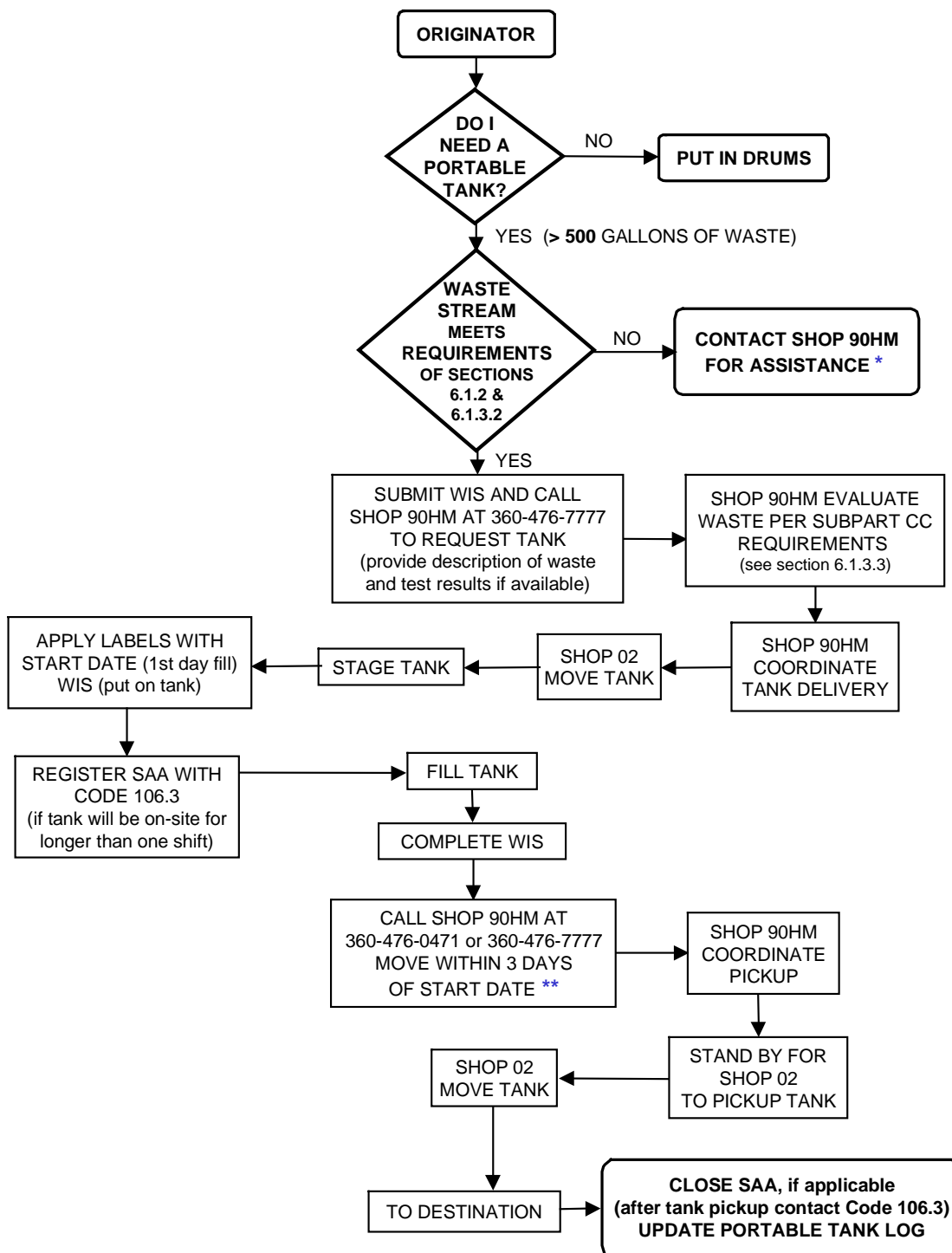
8. EXHIBIT

D-1 Portable Tank Flowchart

EXHIBIT D-1

PORTABLE TANK FLOWCHART

*



* Shop 90HM may be able to arrange via the existing waste contract of special containers or tank trucks.

** Portable tank in a Satellite Accumulation Area must be moved within 3 days of the start date.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX E

LABELING

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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3.	ID LABEL, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00)	E-3
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5.	CONTAINER SECURITY SEAL LABEL, PSNS 5090/88 (3-93)	E-4
6.	HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), AND WASHINGTON STATE DANGEROUS LABEL, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00)	E-4
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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX E LABELING

- Ref: (a) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.26A, Waste Analysis Plan (WAP)
(b) 49 CFR
(c) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Program Management Plan
1. BACKGROUND. This instruction addresses only labels applied for Hazardous Waste (HW) and HW-containing PCB compliance. Exhibit E-1 is the Labeling Flowchart. Exhibit E-2 is the Shipping Label, PSNS 5090/79 (9-92). Exhibit E-3 is the 3-Day Label, PSNS 5090/101 (9-93). Exhibit E-4 is a reference table for the common types of labels required for waste. Exhibit E-4 includes the label code as described in the Waste Stream Dictionary (WSD), a description of the label, and a picture of the label. A discussion of each type of label follows the general requirements.
 2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
 - 2.1 All containers of HW and Waste Awaiting Designation must be labeled. Specific labeling requirements for each waste stream are identified in the WSD.
 - 2.2 Containers of HW must be labeled with all the labels required by the WSD as soon as waste is placed in the container.
 - 2.3 Labels shall not be altered or defaced. Corrections to the information on the HW or WSW labels shall be made by a single line-out, date, and initials. Corrections to the information on the ID Label shall be made by a single line-out (initialing and dating is not required for changes made to the ID Label). Labels shall not be placed over existing labels.
 - 2.4 For 55-gallon containers, when practical, place all labels near one another on the top one-third of the container.
 - 2.5 Labels must be filled out with a black permanent marker (e.g., Sharpie).
 - 2.6 Bags of waste that are in process, as described in Appendix C, only require the ID Label unless there is asbestos, PCB, or lead waste involved. Regulations and Navy instructions on these items require labeling at all times.
 3. ID LABEL, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00), shown in exhibit E-4, is a traceable, bar-coded, identification label. Place the label immediately on items or containers holding solids or liquids which are contaminated with, are known to be, or have the potential to be a hazardous substance. The label is also required for some non-hazardous waste identified in this instruction (e.g., empty containers and oily debris). The bar code and the numeric definition will be preprinted on the left side of the label. The label is completed in the following manner:

- 3.1 Contents: Identify what is in the container. If there is an existing waste stream, use the description from the waste stream dictionary to identify the material contents. Examples:
 - 3.1.1 Grommets, potentially contaminated with PCB.
 - 3.1.2 Filters, potentially contaminated with asbestos, lead, or PCB.
 - 3.1.3 Paint waste.
 - 3.1.4 Empty latex paint cans.
 - 3.1.5 Oily debris, no liquids.
- 3.2 Waste Information Sheet (WIS) Number: Enter the unique number from the WIS when the container is ready for shipment.
- 3.3 Waste Stream Number (WSN): Enter the WSN from the WSD, if known, otherwise leave it blank.
- 3.4 Contact Point:
 - 3.4.1 Name: Enter the name of the person to be contacted for specific information about the waste and the process that generated it. This is generally the person who performed the work that generated the waste (originator).
 - 3.4.2 Shop, Code, Ship, or Contractor: Circle the appropriate description and fill in the name and number of the shop, code, ship, or contractor.
 - 3.4.3 Phone: Fill in the phone number of the person designated in Name.
- 4. SAMPLE CUSTODY LABEL, PSNS 5090/83 (Rev. 3-93), is a two-part, self-adhesive, perforated label for the purpose of protecting the integrity of the sample. The label shall be completed by the sampler, per reference (a).
- 5. CONTAINER SECURITY SEAL LABEL, PSNS 5090/88 (3-93), is a two-part, self-adhesive, perforated label for the purpose of securing the sampled waste container, and ensuring the sample can easily be traced to the container it was taken from. The label shall be completed by the sampler, per reference (a).
- 6. HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), AND WASHINGTON STATE DANGEROUS WASTE LABEL, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00), shown in exhibit E-4, are applied immediately upon determination that a HW is being accumulated. Place the HW Label or WSW Label **next to** the ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00), on the collection container. The label is completed in the following manner; enter the start date when the container is being transferred to a 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area or when 55 gallons of a waste stream is present in an SAA, whichever comes first.

7. SHIPPING LABEL, PSNS 5090/79 (9-92), exhibit E-2, provides data required for off-site transportation per reference (b). The label will be added to the packaged container by Shop 90HM personnel prior to shipment outside the Shipyard. It will be placed **next to** the HW Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00); or WSW Label; or the PCB M_L Label, PSNS 5090/80 (Rev. 9-99). The label is completed in the following manner:
 - 7.1 Profile No.: Enter the disposal contractor profile number.
 - 7.2 Manifest No.: Enter the five-digit Manifest Document Number from the Uniform HW Manifest that will accompany the waste. Also include the State Manifest Document Number when using a State Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that requires a State Manifest Document Number (i.e., California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest).
 - 7.3 DOT Proper Shipping Name and DOT Hazard Class Number with Prefix: Enter the appropriate information from the profile sheet.
- NOTE:** **DOT Hazard Class Numbers are preceded by two letters, UN (United Nations) or NA (North America).**
8. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) LABELS, shown in exhibit E-4, are used to warn all personnel of the hazards associated with the waste. The DOT Labels shall be applied to containers at the same time you apply the HW or WSW Label when specified by the WSD. The number in the lower corner of the diamond is known as the DOT Hazard Class. The WSD identifies the required DOT Labels by DOT Hazard Class.
9. 3-DAY LABEL, PSNS 5090/101 (9-93), shown in exhibit E-3, is applied to containers of HW with PCB in SAA. When the container is full or 55 gallons of a waste stream has been reached, the label must be applied and the HW start date entered.
10. PCB M_L LABEL, PSNS 5090/80 (Rev. 9-99), shown in exhibit E-4, is applied and the start date entered for containers of HW with PCB as soon as the first waste is added. This date indicates the start of the 30-day accumulation time for PCB. The PCB M_S Label can be used for small packages. Reference (c) provides complete information for PCB requirements.
11. OTHER LABELS. Other labels may be required. These labels will be specified in the WSD and shall be applied to containers in accumulation areas.
12. REQUIREMENTS
 - 12.1 Originator. Complete and place all required labels on the containers, as specified in this instruction and the WSD.
 - 12.2 Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM). Supply all required labels, as requested from the originator.

13. EXHIBITS

E-1 Labeling Flowchart

E-2 Shipping Label, PSNS 5090/79 (9-92)

E-3 3-Day Label, PSNS 5090/101 (9-93)

E-4 Reference Table for Waste Labels

EXHIBIT E-1

LABELING FLOWCHART

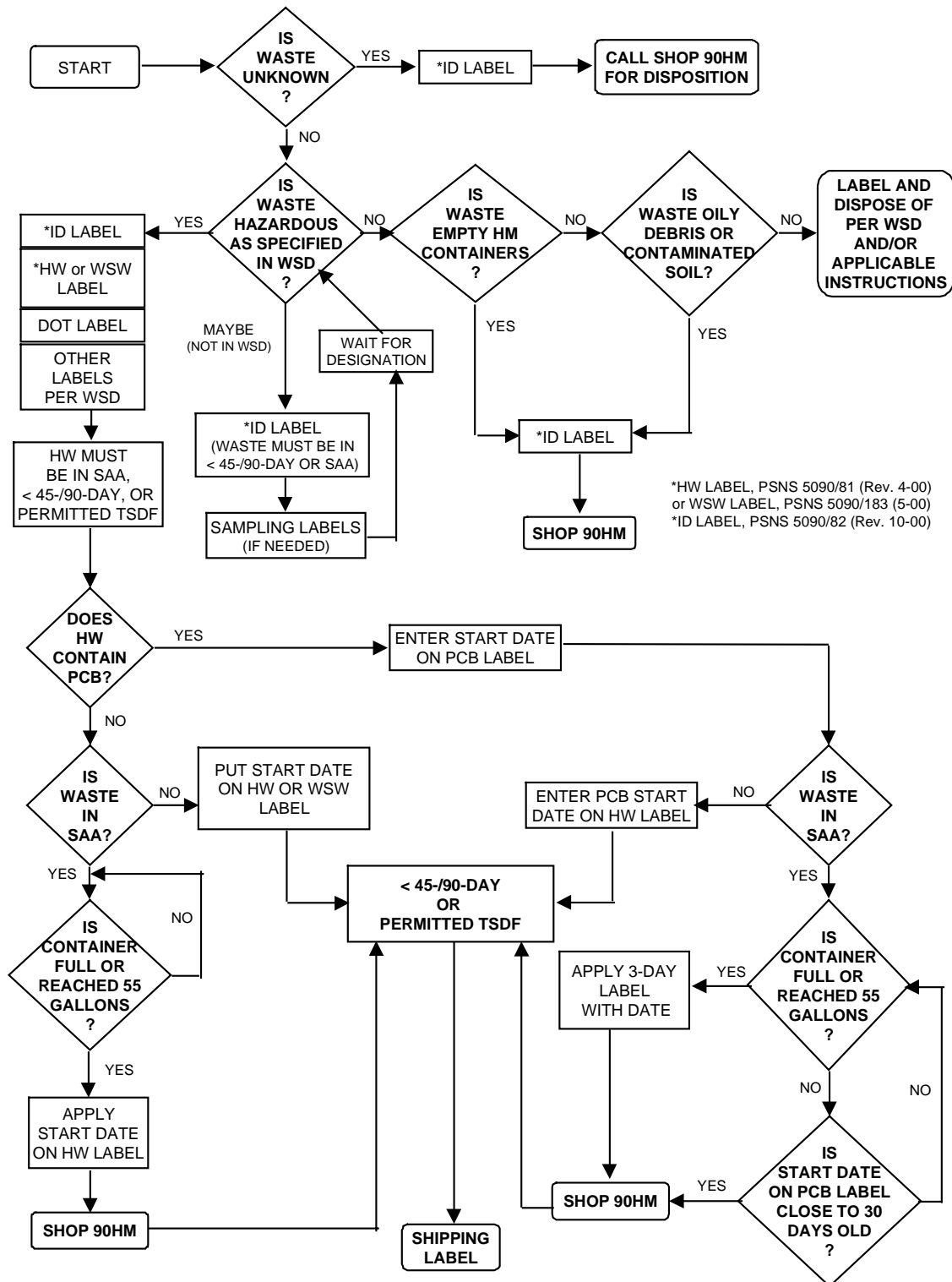


EXHIBIT E-2

SHIPPING LABEL, PSNS 5090/79 (9-92)

SHIPPING LABEL
PROFILE NO. _____
MANIFEST NO. _____

D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME AND UN OR NA NO. WITH PREFIX
HANDLE WITH CARE!
PSNS 5090/79 (9-92)

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE

EXHIBIT E-3



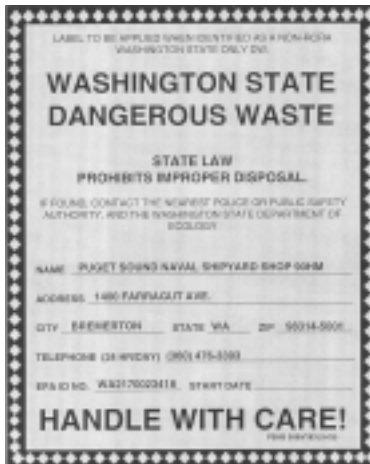
3-DAY LABEL, PSNS 5090/101 (9-93)


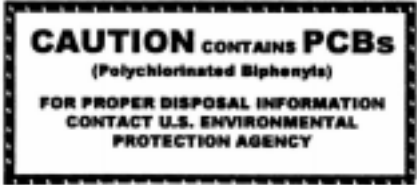
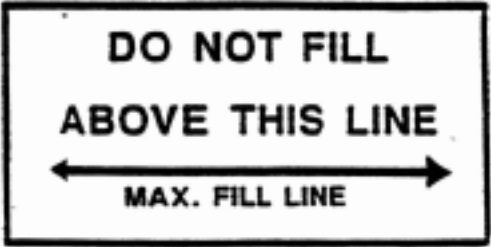

3-DAY LABEL
REMOVE FROM SATELLITE OR < 30-DAY AREA
WITHIN 3 DAYS OF _____
PSNS 5090/101 (9-93)


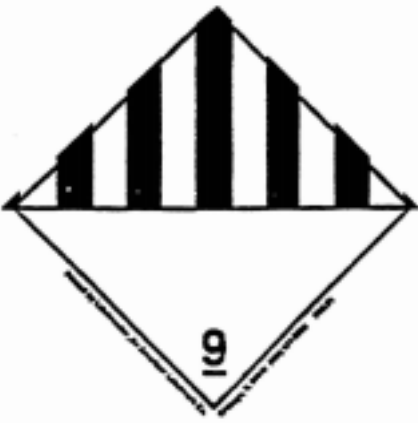

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE




EXHIBIT E-4




REFERENCE TABLE FOR WASTE LABELS




WASTE LABELS		
Label Code	Description of Label	Picture of Label
ID	Identification	
HW	Hazardous Waste	
WSW	Washington State Dangerous Waste	

WASTE LABELS		
Label Code	Description of Label	Picture of Label
P1	PCB M _L	
P2	PCB M _S	
LF	Maximum Fill Line	
D3	DOT 3 Flammable Liquid	

WASTE LABELS		
Label Code	Description of Label	Picture of Label
D8	DOT 8 Corrosive	
D9	DOT 9 Class 9 (Misc Hazardous Material)	
D21	DOT 2.1 Flammable Gas	

WASTE LABELS		
Label Code	Description of Label	Picture of Label
D22	DOT 2.2 Non-flammable Gas	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label with a black background. It features a white graphic of a gas cylinder. Below the cylinder, the text "NON-FLAMMABLE GAS" is written in white. At the bottom of the diamond, the number "2" is displayed in white.</p>
D23	DOT 2.3 Poison Gas	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label with a white background. It features a black skull and crossbones symbol. Below the symbol, the text "POISON GAS" is written in black. At the bottom of the diamond, the number "2" is displayed in black.</p>
D41	DOT 4.1 Flammable Solid	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label with a black and white striped background. It features a black graphic of a flame. Below the flame, the text "FLAMMABLE SOLID" is written in black. The diamond shape is formed by black lines.</p>

WASTE LABELS		
Label Code	Description of Label	Picture of Label
D42	DOT 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label. The top half is white with a black flame symbol. The bottom half is black with the words "SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE" in white. A small number "4" is at the bottom.</p>
D43	DOT 4.3 Dangerous when Wet	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label. The top half is white with a black flame symbol. The bottom half is black with the words "DANGEROUS WHEN WET" in white. A small number "4" is at the bottom.</p>
D51	DOT 5.1 Oxidizer	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label. The top half is white with a black flame symbol. The bottom half is white with the word "OXIDIZER" in black. A small number "5.1" is at the bottom.</p>

WASTE LABELS		
Label Code	Description of Label	Picture of Label
D52	DOT 5.2 Organic Peroxide	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label with a black border. Inside the diamond is a black flame symbol over a circle. Below the symbol, the words "ORGANIC PEROXIDE" are written in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. At the bottom of the diamond, the number "5.2" is written in black.</p>
D61	DOT 6.1 (PG I,II) Poison	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label with a black border. Inside the diamond is a black skull and crossbones symbol. Below the symbol, the word "POISON" is written in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. At the bottom of the diamond, the number "6" is written in black.</p>
D62	DOT 6.2 Infectious Substance	 <p>A diamond-shaped hazard label with a black border. Inside the diamond is a black biohazard symbol. Below the symbol, the words "INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE" are written in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters. Below that, in smaller black capital letters, is the text "IN CASE OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITY". At the bottom of the diamond, the number "6" is written in black.</p>

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX F

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL AND WASTE INFORMATION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX F MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL AND WASTE INFORMATION

- Ref:
- (a) SUPDEPTPUGETINST 4410.4J, Non-Nuclear DMI and Shop Store Shelf-Life Material Handling Procedures
 - (b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.11B, Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)
 - (c) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.14B, Used Oil Management Plan
 - (d) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Program Management Plan
 - (e) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5100.66A-III-12, Asbestos
 - (f) NAVSHIPYDPUGET IPI 0993-902A, Asbestos
 - (g) NAVSHIPYDPUGET IPI 0070-901A, Mercury and Mercury-Bearing Equipment
 - (h) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
 - (i) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 4010.5E, Precious Metals Recovery Program (PMRP)

1. BACKGROUND. This appendix includes procedures and requirements for handling and disposal of specific types of reusable material and wastes.

2. REUSABLE MATERIAL. Hazardous Material (HM) turned in for reuse is not a Hazardous Waste (HW) and should not be labeled or identified on records as HW. HM that is unusable is to be managed as HW.

2.1 Opened/Unopened Material. Opened, unopened, or partially used containers of HM no longer needed by the original user, but which are still useable, may be turned into Shop 90HM for reuse by calling 360-476-7777. The material may also be turned in at the Shop 90HM Reuse Store Trailer, located west of Building 367. Containers must be in good condition and have all labels intact and legible.

2.2 Expired Shelf-Life Material. Many materials can have their shelf-life extended. Material with an expired shelf-life that is still needed by the user should go through the process of shelf-life extension. Reference (a) specifies procedures to extend the shelf-life for material. Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound (Code 514), manages the shelf-life program for Shipyard-procured material. Expired shelf-life material (opened or unopened) that is no longer needed by the user, or whose shelf-life is totally expired but useable, may be turned in to Shop 90HM by calling 360-476-7777.

3. EMPTY CONTAINERS

3.1 Containers which previously held a HM and meet the definition of "empty" shall have their lids properly seated, with no visible gaps, during accumulation and/or transportation to Shop 90HM. Unless the following option is used, empty containers shall be sent to Shop 90HM using the Waste Information Sheet (WIS).

Option: Organizations have the option of participating in a pilot study which allows disposal of empty containers in a specially designated dumpster rather than sending them to Shop 90HM for waste processing. Authorization and arrangements will be coordinated through Code 106.3, in writing.

- 3.2 Shop 90HM will inspect the containers to ensure the legal definition of an empty container has been met. Until such containers have been determined to meet the legal definition of empty by Shop 90HM personnel, the containers' lids shall remain properly seated with no visible gaps.
- 3.3 Empty aerosol cans shall be controlled as HW until the legal definition of "empty" can be verified. Shop 90HM may render aerosol cans empty by relieving/collecting any residual pressure, liquid, or ignitable gas remaining inside aerosol cans.
- 4. PAINT
- 4.1 Waste liquid paint will be segregated by waste stream. If the paint is a two-part kit, each part is handled separately. The waste originator will place each waste stream of paint into separate containers and handle as HW.
- 4.2 Deliberate drying of waste liquid paint, in order to prepare it for disposal is not authorized and is a violation of State and Federal regulations.
- 4.3 Adding catalysts to waste epoxy paint, as in the "set-up" process, for disposal **is not** authorized.
- 4.4 "Empty paint containers" shall have their lids properly seated, with no visible gaps, during accumulation and/or transportation to Shop 90HM. Unless the option in section 3.1 is used, empty paint containers shall be sent to Shop 90HM using the Waste Information Sheet (WIS).
- 4.5 Refer to the Waste Stream Dictionary (WSD) for further guidance for each specific waste stream.
- 5. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECYCLING SPENT ANTIFREEZE. This section applies to the recycling of spent antifreeze. Antifreeze means ethylene glycol-based coolant used as a heat exchange medium in motor vehicle radiators, motorized equipment, or in other industrial processes.
- 5.1 Personnel who reclaim or recycle their spent antifreeze on-site must keep records for a period of 5 years from the date of reclamation or recycling. Exhibit F-1, Antifreeze Recycling Log, PSNS 5090/182 (4-00), may be reproduced and used as a reclamation or recycling log for on-site antifreeze reclamation or recycling. Antifreeze reclamation or recycling logs shall be forwarded to Code 106.3 by the 15th of January each year.
- 5.2 Containers and tanks used to accumulate spent antifreeze shall have a completed ID Label with "spent antifreeze" specified as the contents.
- 5.3 Spent antifreeze that is to be reclaimed may be accumulated on-site for any length of time, and in any amount.
- 5.4 During accumulation, spent antifreeze must be stored in a manner to prevent releases to the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, storing wastes in compatible containers.

- 6. WASTE AWAITING DESIGNATION (WAD) shall be managed as follows:
 - 6.1 Submit a WIS to Shop 90HM for designation.
 - 6.2 **Container Use and Management.** Containers shall be:
 - 6.2.1 In good condition and non-leaking.
 - 6.2.2 Compatible with waste being placed in them.
 - 6.2.3 Closed at all times, except when waste is being added.
 - 6.2.4 Labeled with an ID Label and include the letters "WAD" in the space below the "ID" located on the left side of the label.
 - 6.2.5 Positioned so the ID Label is visible for inspection.
 - 6.2.6 Physically segregated from containers of designated HW.
 - 6.3 The originator has a choice of retaining the waste in an accumulation area or sending it to Shop 90HM.
 - 6.4 Shop 90HM will determine sample requirements, arrange for samples to be taken, designate the waste, assign a Waste Stream Number (WSN), and update the WSD, as required.
 - 6.5 Accumulation time and quantity limits do not apply, and there is no start date for WAD.
- 7. UNKNOWN WASTE. Unknown waste shall be managed as follows:
 - 7.1 Anyone discovering an unknown waste must immediately contact Shop 90HM for disposition. Do **not** store "unknown" waste in a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA). The discoverer shall immediately apply an ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00), and identify the material contents as "UNKNOWN" (only if you can do so without increased risk to yourself).
 - 7.2 Shop 90HM must begin sampling and testing of the waste within 24 hours of the time of discovery of the unknown waste. Each container shall be labeled with the date of sampling and the words, "Waste Pending Analysis."
 - 7.3 Documentation of sampling and testing shall include date of discovery; date of samples shipped; and testing facility name, address, and phone number.
 - 7.4 Retain the waste in an area physically segregated from all other waste. The storage time limit of an "unknown" shall begin as soon as the generator receives the test results indicating that the material is designated as HW.
 - 7.5 Shop 90HM shall maintain a log of all "unknown" waste received. The log shall contain the following information:

- 7.5.1 Date and location of discovery.
- 7.5.2 Date samples were shipped to a testing facility.
- 7.5.3 Testing facility information (name, address, and phone number).
- 8. WASTE ADRIFT. Waste adrift typically means waste that has been properly containerized and/or labeled, but for reasons or by persons unknown, it was not accumulated or stored according to the requirements of this instruction. Waste found adrift shall be managed as follows:
 - 8.1 Ensure, per the WSD, that all appropriate labels have been applied to the container.
 - 8.2 If blank, enter the current date as the start date on the HW Label or WSW Label.
 - 8.3 Contact Shop 90HM to have the waste transported to a 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area. Do **not** transport the waste to a SAA.
- 9. PROBLEM WASTE. Problem waste typically means soils or dredge spoils which contain contaminants or harmful substances but do not designate a HW. It can also include oily debris, as well as other non-hazardous wastes where large quantities exist. Problem waste may only be disposed of after special requirements are met and must be collected separately from other non-hazardous industrial solid waste. Originators need to complete a WIS for the disposal of this type of waste to ensure that all requirements are met prior to disposal. Section 11 below specifies handling requirements for oily debris. Reference (b) provides the requirements for handling and disposal of problem wastes.
- 10. WASTE SOIL. Excess soil from construction, excavation, or boring holes is, at a minimum, a problem waste. Reference (b) provides the requirements for handling and disposal of waste soil.
- 11. OILY WASTE. Non-hazardous oily waste by itself is not HW unless it has been contaminated with a HW. Liquid oil that is petroleum-based is recycled by Shop 90. Used synthetic oil may be recycled by the originator. Synthetic oil or petroleum-based oil contaminated with HW cannot be recycled by Shop 90HM and must be disposed of as HW. Reference (c) specifies the procedures for handling used oil.
- 12. NON-HAZARDOUS OILY DEBRIS. Oily debris consists of oily rags, filters, PPE, and the like, that have been designated non-hazardous. This section only applies to waste designated in the WSD as "Non-Hazardous Oily Debris." Guidance for recycling oil filters is provided in reference (c).
 - 12.1 Packaging
 - 12.1.1 Non-hazardous oily debris shall be placed in green poly-bags. Do not use the white plastic bags marked "Hazardous Waste."
 - 12.1.2 If the debris is heavily soiled, enough oil absorbent must be put into the green poly-bag to absorb any draining liquid.

CAUTION: Do not let the green poly-bag get too heavy (approximately 40 pounds maximum).

12.1.3 The bag shall be twisted at the top and taped, leaving a tab so bags can be opened, inspected, and retaped.

12.1.4 If the green poly-bags are light and you have only a few, individually label them with an ID Label and turn them in to Shop 90HM.

12.1.5 The "Contents" on the ID Label should be identified as "OILY DEBRIS, NO LIQUID."

12.2 Containers/Transporting/Inspection

12.2.1 Non-hazardous oily debris in bags and containers must be turned into Shop 90HM with a WIS and inspected prior to disposal.

Option: Organizations have the option of participating in a pilot study which allows the disposal of non-hazardous oily debris in a specially designated dumpster rather than sending it to Shop 90HM for waste processing. Authorization and arrangements will be coordinated through Code 106.3, in writing.

12.2.2 The 55-gallon drum does not have to be new, but must not have been previously used for HW and be in good, sound condition.

12.2.3 The drums do not need chemical-resistant liners. They must not have any standing liquid in them to ensure that Oil Dry may be placed in the bottom.

12.2.4 Shop 90HM will return drums in good condition (when requested), or notify the appropriate shop to come pick up the drums.

12.2.5 Shop 90HM will discard drums received in bad condition (heavily rusted, badly dented).

13. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB). PCB are not HW. They are regulated under a different law and have different requirements for labeling, storage, and disposal. PCB wastes are included in the WSD for information. If waste is both HW and PCB waste, both sets of requirements and laws must be met and are discussed further in Appendix C (Accumulation), Appendix D (Containers), and Appendix E (Labeling) of this instruction. PCB controls are addressed in reference (d).

14. ASBESTOS WASTE. Asbestos is not HW. Asbestos controls are addressed in reference (e). If waste is both HW and asbestos waste, then the requirements of reference (e), reference (f), and this instruction must be met.

15. MERCURY WASTE. Mercury waste has a high potential for being HW and must be managed as such. See section 16 for handling of fluorescent tubes.

15.1 Identification. Check the WSD to determine if a WSN has already been identified. Submit a WIS to Shop 90HM if it is not in the WSD, and handle as WAD.

- 15.2 Containers. Place mercury waste in steel drums marked specifically "Mercury Waste Only." Any mercury-containing lights (other than fluorescent tubes) easily susceptible to breakage shall be placed in a cardboard box and then placed in a drum. Containers will be provided by Shop 90HM, upon request.
- 15.3 Labeling. Label the containers as specified in the WSD. If the waste is not designated yet, affix and complete an ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00); and a Mercury Label, PSNS 5100/696 (12-97).
- 15.4 Waste Management and Accumulation/Start Dates. Turn-in reclaimable mercury waste to Shop 90HM. Waste streams where mercury recovery is not applicable should be managed per Appendix C of this instruction. Any mercury waste not designated and identified in the WSD should be managed as WAD per section 6 of this appendix.
- 15.5 Spills. Reference (g) specifies required action for mercury spills.
16. FLUORESCENT TUBES. Unbroken fluorescent tubes contain varying amounts of mercury and are designated as HW. The bulbs may be shipped off-site to be recycled or disposed of at a Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facility (TSDF).
- 16.1 Containers. In order to reduce the possibility of breakage, accumulate tubes in the new bulb shipping boxes (when replacing bulbs remove the new bulb from the package and replace it with the old bulb). If the original container is not available, Shop 90HM will provide a box, upon request. The box must be closed (except when adding waste) and tubes packaged to prevent breakage.
- 16.2 Labeling. Apply the labels specified in the WSD to the box as soon as the waste is generated.
- 16.3 Accumulation/Start Dates. Accumulate tubes as HW in SAA or 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Areas per Appendix C. For SAA, enter the start date on the HW Label when the box is full.
- 16.4 Broken Fluorescent Tubes and Mercury Lamps. Reference (g) specifies actions required for broken tubes and lamps. Following cleanup, broken tubes and lamps should be managed per this instruction and the WSD.
- 16.5 Storage at Building 944 Storage Facility. At Building 944 it is allowable to store fluorescent tube containers in such a manner that the labels on the boxes are not showing, provided:
- 16.5.1 There is an area clearly designated for storing of fluorescent tubes, and no other waste stream is stored in the area.
- 16.5.2 All labels required for the fluorescent tube waste stream are displayed on signs that are clearly visible from all entrances into the area.
- 16.5.3 The HW Label on the sign must reflect the date of the oldest start date of waste stored in the area.

- 17. REFRIGERANT RECYCLING (FREON). Navy policy is to recycle or reclaim refrigerants to the greatest extent possible. Spent chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) refrigerants being recycled or reclaimed are conditionally exempt from most dangerous waste regulations per reference (h). However, there are some generator tracking and recordkeeping requirements for refrigerants being recycled or reclaimed. Contact Code 106.3 for these requirements.
- 17.1 Shipboard Refrigerants. Refrigerants recovered from ships are required by Navy policy to be shipped for recycling to the DOD Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Reserve managed by DLA-DGSC in Richmond, Virginia.
- 17.2 Shore-Based Refrigerants. Refrigerant from facilities or plant equipment is to be recycled locally.
- 17.3 Local Coordinator. Coordination with Code 106.31, at 360-476-0124, is mandatory when shipping CFC and HCFC refrigerants for recycling or reclamation, and for any recycling on-site, to ensure tracking and recordkeeping requirements are met.
- 18. BATTERIES
- 18.1 Recyclable Batteries
- 18.1.1 Lead-acid batteries are recycled through Shop 51. They are not managed or disposed of as HW.
- 18.1.2 Silver-cell batteries are HW, see reference (i) for additional instructions on the reclamation of the silver. These batteries shall be managed as specified in the WSD.
- 18.2 Non-Recyclable Batteries. Different types of batteries shall be segregated by WSN. The spent batteries can be collected in a container with a plastic liner obtained from Shop 90HM. For batteries with adjacent terminals (e.g., 9-volt battery), tape the terminals to prevent shorting. Label and ship as you would any other HW.
- 19. PRECIOUS METALS. Reference (i) is the Precious Metals Recovery Program and specifies the procedures for materials containing precious metals.
- 20. OFFICE-TYPE WASTES. Waste originating from office-type activities is regulated and managed the same as any waste originating from production activities. The most common HW coming from office environments are batteries, solvent-based white-outs, liquid toners, and aerosol cans.
- 20.1 Section 18 provides information specific to batteries.
- 20.2 Aerosol cans are HW. They are separated into different waste streams (hence, accumulate in separate containers). Consult the WSD to obtain the correct WSN.
- 20.3 Water-based white-outs are not regulated as HW and may be disposed of as non-hazardous solid waste.

- 20.4 Solid toners may or may not be HW. Originators should check with the WSD to see if their toner has already been designated. If the WSD does not identify the toner, then a WIS must be submitted to Shop 90HM, as specified in Appendix A. Additional information concerning toner cartridges will be in the next revision to reference (b).
21. SPECIFIC INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WASTE. The Shipyard has developed processes for managing waste streams generated from large industrial projects. The waste generated from these specific projects is under the direct control of a Code 350 environmental coordinator. As a result of this additional management oversight, some of the requirements delineated in previous appendices are slightly modified to support the high volumes of waste generated.
- 21.1 General Responsibilities. Personnel involved with handling waste per this appendix shall follow the instructions of previous appendices, with the exceptions noted in section 21.3 below.
- 21.2 Specific Responsibilities
- 21.2.1 Supervisors shall ensure personnel operating to this appendix are trained to the additional requirements of section 21.3 below. Personnel shall be clearly instructed as to which projects this instruction applies.
- 21.2.2 Code 350 Environmental Coordinator shall ensure all Inactivation Reactor Compartment Disposal and Recycling (IRR) projects are under the direct management of Code 350 and meet all the requirements of this appendix.
- 21.3 Waste Handling Procedures. Waste shall be handled per the other appendices of this instruction, with the following exception. Waste generated by Code 350 which meets the following criteria may be turned in to a Shop 90HM 45- or 90-Day Accumulation Area without a WIS or ID Label attached:
- 21.3.1 The waste has a current WSN.
- 21.3.2 The waste is placed in appropriate bags and there are no free liquids or risk of a release of the waste to the environment.
- 21.3.3 The bag is labeled with the specific hazard labels (i.e., PCB or lead).
- 21.3.4 The bag is marked with a start date and all the information that is required on an ID Label.
- 21.3.5 The bagged waste is delivered to the nearest SAA or 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area prior to the end of each shift.
22. EXHIBIT
- F-1 Antifreeze Recycling Log, PSNS 5090/182 (4-00)

EXHIBIT F-1

ANTIFREEZE RECYCLING LOG
PSNS 5090/182 (4-00)

ANTIFREEZE RECYCLING LOG

Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5

PART I – OWNERSHIP

LOCATION OF RECYCLING UNIT

SHOP/CODE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECYCLING UNIT

POINT OF CONTACT FOR RECYCLING UNIT

PHONE

PART II – ACCUMULATION

STORAGE CONTAINER (BAR CODE)	QUANTITY ADDED	DATE ADDED	NAME	BADGE	SIGNATURE

PART III – RECYCLING

STORAGE CONTAINER (BAR CODE)	QUANTITY RECYCLED	DATE RECYCLED	NAME	BADGE	SIGNATURE

FORWARD COMPLETED LOGS TO CODE 106.3

PSNS 5090/182 (4-00)

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX G

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX G HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS

- Ref: (a) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Program Management Plan
(b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.7A, Storage Tank Management Plan
(c) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
(d) 40 CFR 265, Interim Status for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
(e) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.1F, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Contingency Plan
1. PURPOSE. This appendix includes responsibilities and procedures for managing of stationary Hazardous Waste (HW) tanks throughout the Shipyard. See exhibit G-1 for a listing of HW tanks managed per this appendix. Appendix M provides additional requirements for storage tanks. **Excluded are all radioactive waste tanks, petroleum underground storage tanks, and hazardous material storage tanks.** Portable tanks are considered containers and are addressed in Appendix D. Appendix I provides instruction for tanks managed under the provisions of Permit By Rule. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) waste tanks are addressed in reference (a). Petroleum/hazardous material tanks are addressed in reference (b).
2. GROUP CLASSIFICATION. Hazardous waste tanks are classified into groups. Exhibit G-1 provides a list of HW tanks by group. The groups are defined as follows:
- 2.1 Group 2. These tanks are HW storage tanks that are no longer in service and are dry or no longer contain HW. Closure plans are required, but secondary containment is not. There are currently no tanks in this group, therefore, further discussion will not occur.
- 2.2 Group 2a. These are HW accumulation tanks pending closure which are no longer in service. Formal closure plans are not required. They will be decontaminated and closed per accumulation closure standards. There are currently no tanks in this group, therefore, further discussion will not occur.
- 2.3 Group 4. These are HW storage tanks that currently have secondary containment per reference (c) and are to continue to operate as HW tanks per reference (d).
- 2.4 Group 4a. These are HW accumulation tanks. The Shipyard currently does not have any tanks operating in this status. If required, Code 106 will change this instruction to provide guidance in the process for operating a HW accumulation tank.
- 2.5 Group 5
- 2.5.1 These are HW tanks which were constructed prior to 12 January 1976 without secondary containment. Secondary containment was required by 12 January 1991.

2.5.2 The Shipyard does not currently have any tanks in this group; therefore, further discussion will not occur until a tank is discovered which meets this criteria. In that event, Code 106 will specify the requirements.

2.6 Group 6. These are HW tanks (accumulation or storage) which have been closed or converted to Permit By Rule status.

3. RESPONSIBLE SHOP FOR GROUP 4 TANKS

3.1 The responsible shop is the shop or code tasked with the responsibility to oversee, inspect, and document HW tank operations and deficiencies per this instruction. Responsible shops shall ensure that all requirements contained in this chapter are carried out, whether the action is carried out by the responsible shop or by other shops. Typically, the responsible shop will be the shop or code that is the primary user of the tank system. Code 106.3 shall approve responsible shops and shall maintain and update, as necessary, a list of all HW tanks and the corresponding responsible shop. Exhibit G-1 provides a list of current HW tanks and the responsible shops.

3.2 The responsible shop shall ensure Code 106.3 is informed of any changes in process operations and/or waste stream makeup, and designate a point of contact.

4. REPAIR AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE FOR GROUP 4 TANKS

4.1 Responsible shops shall ensure that repair and routine maintenance are performed, as necessary, on HW tanks. Repair and routine maintenance shall include identification and documentation of defects in the HW tank system. The cognizant technical code shall be available to assist in identifying defects. Examples include, but are not limited to, cracks, corrosion, inadequate secondary containment, peeling lining, leakage, and improper leak detection systems.

4.2 Requests for routine repairs, modifications, installation, or removal of HW tanks or ancillary equipment shall be routed through the appropriate chain of command to Code 248 or N444. Requests may be routed via Work Requests, Facility Service Requests, or Service Tickets. Code 248 and N444 will forward copies of all HW tank requests to Code 106.3. Code 106.3 will determine the necessity for an independent, qualified, registered Professional Engineer's (PE) certification, per reference (c). An independent, registered PE certification is required for installation of new tanks or components, major repairs on existing tank systems, and written integrity assessments. Integrity-related repairs shall be treated as an emergency per section 5 below.

4.3 Written integrity assessments, certifications of major repairs, installation, and designs will be coordinated through N444, with Code 106.3 providing technical support. Completed assessments, certifications, and supporting documents will be forwarded to Code 106.3 and the responsible shop. Certifications, supporting documents, and written assessments will be maintained by the responsible shop and Code 106.3 for the life of the tank. When a tank has been permanently closed, all correspondence shall be forwarded to Code 106.3 for indefinite retention.

5. SPILLS FOR GROUP 4 TANKS

- 5.1 A tank, secondary system, or ancillary equipment from which there has been a leak or spill shall be removed from service immediately and reported per reference (e). Spills to the secondary containment system will be reported to NESCOM 911 if the spilled amount is greater than 10 gallons. Spills to the secondary containment system of less than 10 gallons shall be reported to Code 106.3 and cleaned up immediately by trained personnel. The tank system will then be inspected to determine the cause of the release. All information related to the spill and resulting action shall be recorded on the daily inspection log.
- 5.2 Upon inspection of the tank system, if it has been determined that the cause of the spill was not a loss of integrity of the tank system but due to other reasons (e.g., human error), the tank system may be placed back into service.
- 5.3 Upon inspection of the tank system, if it has been determined that repairs are necessary and the tank system is not capable of safely storing or treating HW, then the tank system must be placed in an "unfit for use" status until repairs have been completed.
- 5.4 Requests for repairs to leaking tank systems shall be routed to N444 using Emergency Service Requests. N444 will forward a copy of the request to Code 106.3. Additional requirements may be necessary prior to placing the tank system back in service. Code 106.3 will specify these requirements, as necessary.

NOTE: Spills or leaks shall be isolated to prevent further discharge to the environment. If isolation is not possible, the tank system must be emptied of all liquid and sludge within 24 hours of detection.

6. LABELING GROUP 4 TANKS. Labeling of Group 4 tanks shall include the following: ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00); Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00); start date; DOT label(s); and tank number. Existing NFPA labels may be used in lieu of the DOT label until there is a need to replace the label. Labels shall be placed on all personnel access covers to tanks. An additional label or sign containing the words "Hazardous Waste Tank" and a risk label (e.g., DOT label, NFPA label) must be legible from 50 feet. They must be posted near the tank with an indication as to its location (e.g., arrow). Labels must identify the waste in a manner which adequately warns employees and emergency response personnel of the major risks associated with the waste in the tank system.

NOTE: In some instances, 50-foot legibility is not possible. Waivers from this requirement must be submitted by the responsible shop and approved by Code 106.3.

7. DAILY INSPECTIONS FOR GROUP 4 TANKS

- 7.1 Bulk Liquid Storage Facility Operators, trained per Appendix N, shall conduct daily inspections for Group 4 tanks. Daily inspections, including weekends and holidays, are required during periods when the tank is in operation. A HW tank is "in operation" any time liquid or sludge is present in the tank system.

- 7.2 Tanks undergoing repair and placed out-of-service (no liquid present) are not required to be inspected. Tanks in this status should be indicated as such in the inspection logs.
- 7.3 Daily inspections will include visual checks for the following:
 - 7.3.1 Corrosion or other signs of leakage.
 - 7.3.2 Tank level/inventory.
 - 7.3.3 Other leak detection data (e.g., electronic leak detection alarms).
 - 7.3.4 Check integrity of secondary containment and signs of leakage.
 - 7.3.5 Surrounding area checked for erosion or other signs of leakage.
 - 7.3.6 Proper labeling.
 - 7.3.7 Ancillary equipment checked for signs of leakage (e.g., valves, pipes, unions, etc.).
- 7.4 The standard HW Tank Daily Inspection Log is PSNS 5090/90 (Rev. 4-00), exhibit G-2. Responsible shops may design or tailor the formats of these daily inspection logs to conform to their individual tank systems. Customized daily inspection logs must, as a minimum, contain the information included in the standard form and have Code 106.3 concurrence.
- 7.5 All unsatisfactory conditions noted on daily inspections shall be recorded on the comment section of the daily inspection logs. Comments are to include, at a minimum, a description of the unsatisfactory condition, the time and date of the discovery of the unsatisfactory condition, corrective actions taken, work request numbers, and estimated completion date.
- 7.6 Daily inspection logs are required to be signed daily by the inspector and signed monthly by the responsible shop foreman. Signatures verify that the tank system indicated on the log has been inspected properly and the information recorded on the log is true and accurate. Original logs shall be maintained by the responsible shop for a period of 1 month and then forwarded to Code 106.3 to be retained indefinitely.
- 8. ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS FOR GROUP 4 TANKS
 - 8.1 Operational inspections of overfill control systems, visual inspections of HW tank systems, Ultrasonic Testing (UT) of the steel tank (874-3), and review of the emergency response procedures with tank operators are required to be conducted annually. The term "annually" shall mean any time during the month in which the inspection was conducted the previous year, or earlier. The initial annual inspection shall be accomplished by an independent, registered PE, and thereafter every 5 years (see section 8.4). The responsible shop shall ensure completion of the inspections for interim years. If it appears that an annual inspection will not occur on time, the responsible shop shall contact Code 106.3 as soon as possible to make alternate inspection arrangements. The Annual

Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/91 (Rev. 4-00), exhibit G-3, shall be used by the responsible shop to record annual inspections. Responsible shops may tailor the formats of these annual inspection logs/checklists to conform to their tanks. Prior to shop implementation, customized annual inspection logs/checklists formats shall be forwarded to Code 106.3 for concurrence. The complete independent integrity assessment conducted every 5 years will satisfy the annual inspection requirement for that year.

- 8.2 Tank systems shall be cleaned for annual inspections and will include a gas-free certification for enclosed tank systems when entry is required. The tank systems must be emptied, cleaned, and gas-free-certified prior to personnel entry. Cleaning for inspections shall consist of removing all waste and sludge such that all surfaces, including cracks, can be visually inspected. The responsible shops shall provide all necessary assistance to the inspector during annual inspections.
- 8.3 Annual inspection results and logs shall be forwarded to Code 106.3 for indefinite retention within 2 weeks of completion. Responsible shops should retain a copy of the most recent annual inspection.
- 8.4 Written integrity assessments certified by an independent, registered PE shall be scheduled by N444 every 5 years. The 5-year assessment period will be measured from the last independent assessment conducted. The 5-year period may be shortened by Code 106.3 on a case-by-case basis, but will not, under any circumstances, exceed 5 years. N444 is responsible to initiate the contract to ensure that 5-year inspections occur during the appropriate time frame. Code 106.3 will review and approve all submittals of integrity assessments.
- 9. TRAINING FOR GROUP 4 TANKS. The following training is required for operators that also inspect or operate hazardous waste tanks:
 - 9.1 Accumulation Area Operator Training (HW-39 with annual refresher).
 - 9.2 Site-Specific Training (see Appendix N).
- 10. MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUP 4 TANKS
 - 10.1 Waste Removal
 - 10.1.1 Tank systems 874-1 through 874-4 are storage tanks permitted to store HW for up to 1 year. Responsible shops shall document this waste removal on the daily inspection log, or a separate waste removal log (when additional lines are required). Waste removal logs shall, at a minimum, contain a chronological record of accumulation start dates and waste removal dates. The procedure for obtaining Code 106.3 concurrence for customized waste removal logs will be the same as for daily inspection logs as described in section 7. Waste removal shall be as complete as possible (no more than 1/8-inch of sludge left in the tank), and will utilize the best available technology. The new accumulation start date is the date the first drop of waste enters the tank after the tank has been emptied. The absence of an accumulation start date indicates that the tank is empty.

- 10.1.2 Waste removal records shall be maintained along with the daily log by the responsible shop and then forwarded to Code 106.3 every month.
- 10.2 Secondary Containment for Group 4 Tanks
- 10.2.1 In order to prevent the release of HW or dangerous constituents to the environment, secondary containment must be provided on all operating HW tank systems. Secondary containment must be operated to prevent the migration of wastes or accumulated liquid to the soil, groundwater, or surface water at any time during the use of the tank system.
- 10.2.2 Secondary containment systems are integral parts of the tank systems and must meet the same structural requirements as their primary counterpart. Secondary containment systems shall be sloped or otherwise designed to detect a release from the primary tank within 24 hours. This is also required in order to drain and remove these liquids. Secondary containment must have a leak detection system, either visual or electromechanical, to detect a leak within 24 hours. Other requirements specified by Code 106.3 may apply.
- 10.2.3 The secondary containment at Building 874 is not sufficient to allow the storage tanks to be operated at full capacity. As a result, the tanks have a maximum operational limit of 5,400 gallons for Tanks 874-1, 874-2, 874-3; and 2,800 gallons for Tank 874-4.
- 11. HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK NOTIFICATION FOR GROUP 4A TANKS.
Environmental Coordinators (EC) or other designated personnel in charge of HW shall complete exhibit G-4 for any tank system not listed in exhibit G-1. The original copy of the Hazardous Waste Tank Notification, PSNS 5090/92 (Rev. 4-00), exhibit G-4, shall be posted in plain view in the vicinity of the tank. A copy shall be forwarded to Code 106.3 by the EC or other designated personnel. Code 106.3 will issue a change to this instruction delineating tank management requirements.
- 12. TANK CLOSURE FOR GROUP 4 TANKS
- 12.1 Requests for tank closure and/or removal of tanks or tank components shall be routed to Code 106.3.
- 12.2 Tank closures require all HW and HW residues be removed from the tank system. Remaining components and soil containing or contaminated with dangerous waste must be decontaminated or removed. Code 106 will provide the responsible shop with specific instructions and requirements to complete closure.
- 12.3 A formal closure plan must be prepared and submitted to the Washington Department of Ecology for approval prior to any storage tank system closure or removal.

13. EXHIBITS

G-1 Hazardous Waste Tanks and Responsible Shops

G-2 Hazardous Waste Tank Daily Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/90 (Rev. 4-00)

G-3 Hazardous Waste Tank Annual Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/91 (Rev. 4-00)

G-4 Hazardous Waste Tank Notification, PSNS 5090/92 (Rev. 4-00)

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EXHIBIT G-1

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANKS AND RESPONSIBLE SHOPS

Group 2 Tanks: These tanks are HW tanks that are no longer in service and are dry or no longer contain HW. Closure plans are required but secondary containment is not. There are currently none.

Group 2a Tanks: These are HW accumulation tanks (pending closure) that are no longer in service and are dry. There are currently none.

Group 4 Tanks: These are HW storage tanks that currently have secondary containment per reference (c) and are to continue to operate as HW tanks per references (c) and (d).

<u>Tank No.</u>	<u>Responsible Shop</u>	<u>Waste Type</u>
874-1	Shop 90HM	*Acid and Rinses (Bulk Storage Tank)
874-2	Shop 90HM	*Bases and Rinses (Bulk Storage Tank)
874-3	Shop 90HM	Chlorinated Solvents/Rinses (Bulk Storage Tank)
874-4	Shop 90HM	*Chelating Agents/Rinses (Bulk Storage Tank)

*Tanks 874-1, 2, and 4 may be used to store acid or alkaline waste water.

Group 4a Tanks: These are HW accumulation tanks. The Shipyard currently does not have any tanks operating in this status.

EXHIBIT G-1

Group 6 Tanks: These are HW tanks from any group which have been closed.

<u>Tank No.</u>	<u>Waste Type</u>	<u>Date Closed</u>
427-3	Stoddard Solvent, Sludge	06-28-95
481-1	Waste Battery Acid	03-14-94
614	Acid/Alkaline, Heavy Metals	10-03-94
873-2	Misc Acid/Alkaline Waste	05-17-95
873-15	Chrome/Acid/Alkaline	12-21-94*
873-17	Condensate (contaminated with cyanide)	06-20-94
107-1	Acid/Alkaline/Metals	06-25-96
427-1	Heavy Metals	06-25-96
427-2	Still Bottoms (PD-680/metals)	06-25-96
431-8	Randall & Magnus Cleaners	06-25-96
455-3	Battery Acid	06-25-96
460-3	Oakite Collections	06-25-96
857-4	Photo Etch	06-25-96
857-6	Acid/Alkaline/Heavy Metals	06-25-96
857-7	Acid/Alkaline	06-25-96

*Closed as an individual tank system and incorporated into Tank Systems 873-3 and 873-4 per WDOE.

These are HW tanks that have been converted to management under Permit By Rule as of 31 January 1996 (see Appendix I).

<u>Tank No.</u>	<u>Shop</u>	<u>Waste Type</u>
857-3	Shop 17	Photo Etch - Acid/Alkaline/Metals
872-1	Shop 90	Oil/Water/HW Sludge
873-3	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Retention
873-4	Shop 71E	Misc. Waste Retention
873-5	Shop 71E	Cyanide Retention
873-6	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Waste Water
873-7	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline
873-8	Shop 71E	Cyanide Waste Water
873-9	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Waste Water
873-10	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Waste Water
873-11	Shop 71E	Cyanide Waste Water
873-12	Shop 71E	Cyanide Waste Water
873-13	Shop 71E	Cyanide Waste Water
873-14	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Waste Water
873-16	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Waste Water
978-1	Shop 51	Sulfuric Acid

EXHIBIT G-2

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK DAILY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/90 (Rev. 4-00) Page 2 of 3

[illegible]

EXHIBIT G-2

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK DAILY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/90 (Rev. 4-00) Page 3 of 3

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK DAILY INSPECTION LOG			
MONTH		YEAR	TANK #
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE LOG			
DATE	TIME	PRINTED NAME OF INSPECTOR	HANDWRITTEN SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>			
31			
RESPONSIBLE SHOP FOREMAN'S SIGNATURE			DATE

PSNS 5090/90 (Rev. 4-00) Page 3 of 3

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EXHIBIT G-3

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/91 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG			Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5
YEAR		TANK #	
DATE INSPECTION COMPLETED	DATE LAST INSPECTION COMPLETED	DATE LAST INTEG ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED (every 5 years)	
YES		TANK EMPTIED AND CLEANED FOR INSPECTION.	
NO *		DATE COMPLETED _____	
YES		TANK FREE OF CRACKS, CORROSION, PEELING LINING, STRUCTURAL DEFECTS, OR ANY OTHER PHYSICAL DEFECTS (ALL VISUALLY ACCESSIBLE SURFACES).	
NO *			
SAT		OPERATIONAL TEST OF ALL LEVEL INDICATING SYSTEMS, LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS, AND/OR LEVEL SENSING ALARMS CONDUCTED, IF APPLICABLE, ALL SYSTEMS OPERATE AS DESIGNED.	
UNSAT *			
SAT		HYDROSTATIC TEST OF NON-ENTERABLE TANKS CONDUCTED WITH NO SIGNS OF LEAKAGE OR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.	
UNSAT *			
SAT		TANK, SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, AND SURROUNDING AREA CHECKED THOROUGHLY FOR, AND IS FREE OF, ANY SIGNS OF POSSIBLE LEAKAGE.	
UNSAT *			
SAT		CONDUCTED EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING WITH OPERATORS.	
UNSAT *			
YES		TANK USERS STATE THAT WASTE STREAM MAKE UP REMAINS THE SAME. VERIFIED PROPER PROFILE NUMBERS.	
NO *			
SAT		DAILY AND ANNUAL INSPECTION RECORDS UP-TO-DATE AND COMPLETE.	
UNSAT *			
SAT		VERIFIED PROPER LABELING, INCLUDE HW LABELS, ID LABEL, DOT LABELS. PIPING LABELED WITH CONTENTS AND DIRECTION FLOW.	
UNSAT *			
SAT		MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONAL TEST CONDUCTED ON PUMPS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT, PUMPS, AND EQUIPMENT ARE OPERATIONAL.	
UNSAT *			
SAT		SPILL KIT INVENTORY COMPLETE AND RESEALED.	
UNSAT *			
* EXPLAIN "UNSAT" FINDINGS ON BACK			
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE		FOREMAN'S SIGNATURE	
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>			
PSNS 5090/91 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)			

EXHIBIT G-3

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG

PSNS 5090/91 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

[illegible]

EXHIBIT G-4

HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK NOTIFICATION

PSNS 5090/92 (Rev. 4-00)

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX H

TREATMENT BY GENERATOR

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX H TREATMENT BY GENERATOR

Ref: (a) WDOE Technical Information Memo No. 96-412-418
(b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.1F, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS)
Spill Contingency Plan

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Shipyard is authorized to perform treatment of Hazardous Waste (HW) under certain conditions per reference (a). State and Federal regulations allow treatment of HW by a generator if treatment is performed in a tank or container. Treatment is defined as the physical, chemical, or biological processing of dangerous waste to make such wastes non-dangerous or less dangerous, safer for transport, amenable for energy or material resource recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume. This appendix provides a description, specific guidance, and requirements for the types of treatment authorized under "Treatment By Generator" authority.

1.2 Additional methods of treatment must be approved on a case-by-case basis by Code 106.3.

1.3 The Shipyard currently owns several types of units that are capable of treating HW. These units include, but are not limited to, filtration systems and water evaporators.

1.4 All regulations applicable to the collection, accumulation, and storage of HW in containers and tanks are also applicable to containers and tanks treating HW.

1.5 Exhibits H-1 through H-6 provide a description and guidance for the types of treatment authorized under Treatment By Generator. Additional criteria will be provided by Code 106.3 when authorization to perform Treatment By Generator is requested.

2. DESIGNATION. The waste prior to treatment, and the residuals (material remaining after the treatment process), must be designated and assigned a Waste Stream Number.

3. ACCUMULATION. Treatment units shall be managed in either Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA) or 45-/90-day accumulation areas, depending on the volume and treatment process time. Treatment units managed in containers, at a SAA may accumulate up to 55 gallons, at which time a start date must be entered and the waste transferred to an approved 45-/90-day accumulation or storage area, within 3 days of the start date. All treatment units managed in a HW tank must comply with all the tank requirements specified in Appendix G. Any residues removed from a treatment unit have the same start date as the original waste prior to treatment.

4. PROHIBITIONS. The treatment process may not, under any circumstances:

4.1 Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion, or violent reaction.

- 4.2 Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health or the environment.
- 4.3 Produce uncontrolled, flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosion.
- 4.4 Damage the structural integrity of the container or tank, or facility containing the waste.
- 4.5 Through other similar means, threaten human health or the environment.
- 4.6 A Treatment By Generator process site may not be relocated without written approval from Code 106.3.
- 5. SPILLS. All spills will be handled per reference (b).
- 6. AUTHORIZATION. Authorization to conduct Treatment By Generator processes must be obtained from Code 106.3 prior to use and updated annually by 15 January. The following information will be needed to begin the initial and annual approval process:
 - 6.1 Waste Stream Number, including a description of the waste to be treated.
 - 6.2 Details of the process (i.e., whether the treatment is a multi-stage and/or multi-vessel process) and which type of treatment process will be used (see exhibits H-1 through H-6).
 - 6.3 Any manufacturer's literature for the equipment.
- 7. TRAINING. The operator of the treatment unit must be fully trained in the operation of the unit and have completed Accumulation Area Operator Training (HW-39).
- 8. RECORDKEEPING. Records must be maintained that reporting the total quantity (as wet weight) of waste generated prior to treatment and the weight of any remaining material that designates after treatment. Code 106.3 will provide a recordkeeping log upon authorization. A copy of the log is to be forwarded for the previous year to Code 106.3 by 15 January for inclusion in the annual Dangerous Waste Report.
- 9. POSTING. Post a copy of the latest authorization sheet received from Code 106.3 at the Treatment By Generator site so it is visible for inspection.
- 10. EXHIBITS. TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE:
 - H-1 Carbon Adsorption
 - H-2 Elementary Neutralization
 - H-3 Evaporation
 - H-4 Separation
 - H-5 Filtration
 - H-6 Solidification

EXHIBIT H-1

TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE - CARBON ADSORPTION

NOTE: CODE 106.3 APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR USE IN THE SHIPYARD.

1. DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 The adsorption process uses forces of molecular attraction to bind soluble and gaseous chemicals to a surface. The process retains and accumulates toxic chemicals present in wastes, yet does not chemically alter them. Carbon used for adsorption is usually treated (activated) to make it very porous. Activated carbon has a large surface area that can adsorb relatively large quantities of material per unit weight of carbon. Activated carbon is "spent" when it has adsorbed so much contaminant that its adsorptive capacity is severely depleted.

1.2 Carbon adsorption processes generally produce three wastes: A treated effluent, a backwash effluent (backwashing disengages solids that have been entrapped in the bed), and a spent carbon residual.

2. APPLICABILITY. Carbon adsorption may be used to remove toxic constituents such as metals, organic solvents, and organic and inorganic compounds from waste streams.

2.1 **Organic Compounds (readily adsorbable):**

2.1.1 Aromatic Solvents - benzene, toluene, nitrobenzenes

2.1.2 Chlorinated Aromatics - PCB, chlorobenzenes, chloronaphthalene

2.1.3 Phenol and Chlorophenols

2.1.4 Polynuclear Aromatics - acenaphthene, benzopyrenes

2.2 **Pesticides and Herbicides:**

2.2.1 DDT, aldrin, chlordane, BHC, heptachlor

2.2.2 Chlorinated Non-Aromatics - carbon tetrachloride, chloroalkyle ethers, hexachlorobutadiene

2.2.3 High-Molecular Weight Hydrocarbons - dyes, gasoline, amines, humics

2.3 **Organic Compounds (poorly adsorbable):** Alcohols, low-molecular weight ketones, acids and aldehydes, sugars and starches, very high-molecular weight or colloidal organics, and low-molecular weight aliphatics

2.4 **Inorganic Compounds:**

2.4.1 High Adsorption Potential - chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluoride

2.4.2 Low Adsorption Potential - nitrate, phosphate, chloride, bromide, iodide

2.5 **Metals:**

2.5.1 High Adsorption Potential - antimony, arsenic, bismuth, chromium, tin

2.5.2 Good Adsorption Potential - silver, mercury, cobalt, and zirconium

2.5.3 Fair or Low Adsorption Potential - lead, nickel, titanium, vanadium, iron copper, cadmium, zinc, barium, selenium, molybdenum, manganese, tungsten, radium

EXHIBIT H-2

TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE - ELEMENTARY NEUTRALIZATION

1. DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS
 - 1.1 The elementary neutralization method reduces a material's corrosivity (acidic or caustic properties). The goal of elementary neutralization is to raise or lower the material's pH to a more neutral pH range between 6 and 9 (pH is a measure of a material's acidity or alkalinity).
 - 1.2 "Elementary Neutralization" means the process of neutralizing wastes that are dangerous wastes only because they exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity.
2. APPLICABILITY. This guidance is applicable to generators who conduct elementary neutralization in accumulation tanks or containers, and dispose of the treatment residuals per all applicable State, Federal, and local ordinances and regulations.
3. CASE EXAMPLE. A generator wishes to neutralize a container of hydrochloric acid containing etching solution. Sodium hydroxide is slowly and carefully added until the waste is neutral (by testing with litmus paper). The precipitated solids are designated and managed properly. The water is then used for a rinsing operation.

EXHIBIT H-3

TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE - EVAPORATION

1. DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Evaporation is the vaporization of a liquid from a solution or slurry. It applies to liquids, slurries, and sludges. These materials may contain liquids or suspended or dissolved solids which are virtually non-volatile. After the liquid portion of the waste is evaporated, the waste volume is obviously reduced. Only the remaining residue is left for disposal as hazardous waste.

1.2 There are three types of evaporations:

1.2.1 **Natural Evaporators:** Evaporation is caused by natural phenomena, such as solar energy or diffusion.

1.2.2 **Direct Contact Evaporators:** Evaporation is caused when the heating source is in contact with the liquid.

1.2.3 **Indirect Evaporators:** Evaporation that conducts heat through physical barriers to the liquid.

2. APPLICABILITY. Evaporation is appropriate for concentrating certain inorganic wastes, such as acidic solutions with heavy metals. Wastes containing organic constituents, such as methylene chloride, are not appropriate for use in an evaporation system unless all vapors are "captured" and there are no releases to the air (except if allowed by State or local authorities).

3. CASE EXAMPLE. Machine shops generate large amounts of waste water mixed with spent caustic solutions that test hazardous for lead and corrosivity. By using an evaporator these shops can reduce the quantity of their waste in an environmentally safe manner.

EXHIBIT H-4

TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE - SEPARATION

1. DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 **Air Flotation:** Separating solids from liquids by attaching air bubbles to the solid particles. The solid particles and attached air bubbles rise to the surface of the liquid, agglomerate there, and are skimmed off. This process often follows flocculation.
- 1.2 **Centrifugation:** The separation of materials of dissimilar densities by the application of centripetal acceleration. This process is often applied to sludge in order to separate water or oil from the solid material.
- 1.3 **Coagulation or Flocculation:** Combining or aggregating suspended colloidal particles so they form small clumps. Flocculated particles are commonly removed by gravity sedimentation, air flotation, or filtration.
- 1.4 **Decanting:** The process of actively separating materials by utilizing differing specific gravities. Decanting commonly follows flocculation and/or sedimentation. The clarified supernatant is removed and the solids are preferentially concentrated in a smaller fraction of the liquid.
- 1.5 **Emulsion Breaking or Demulsification:** The process of “breaking” a stable mixture of two or more immiscible liquids which are held in suspension by emulsifying agents. Detergents and wetting agents are common emulsifiers. Demulsification separates the immiscible liquid phases, and is typically followed by phase separation.
- 1.6 **Ion Exchange:** The process by which ionic solutes are removed from solution by adsorption onto a solid substrate, such as resin beads, in exchange for other non-hazardous ions such as Ca^+ . This process is often used for the removal of metal cations from wastewaters.
- 1.7 **Oil Skimming or Phase Separation:** The equivalent of decanting for liquid-liquid systems where the liquid phases are immiscible and/or have differing specific gravities. This process can follow demulsification.
- 1.8 **Precipitation:** Forming an insoluble precipitate from dissolved materials, usually by adding chemical precipitants.
- 1.9 **Sedimentation or Clarification:** The settling out by gravity of solid particles suspended in a liquid.
- 2. APPLICABILITY. Separation processes apply to solid/liquid mixtures and mixtures of liquids with different densities.
- 3. CASE EXAMPLE. The separation process is commonly applied to metal-containing solutions. This process can be followed by sedimentation or filtration, either of which may be aided by flocculation. The precipitate must be designated and managed appropriately. Supernatant (e.g., water) must be designated and managed appropriately or reused.

EXHIBIT H-5

TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE - FILTRATION

1. DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS
 - 1.1 Filtration is used to:
 - 1.1.1 Dewater waste effluents, slurries, and sludges generated from industrial treatment processes.
 - 1.1.2 Remove undissolved heavy metals present in suspended solids. It does not reduce the toxicity of the waste.
 - 1.2 Sludge dewatering eliminates free liquids for landfill disposal and reduces waste volume for more stable and economical transport and incineration. The major sludge dewatering processes include rotary drum vacuum filters, belt filter presses, and plate and frame filter presses. These methods use either negative or positive pressure to move water through filter media, leaving solids behind.
 - 1.3 Other methods of sludge dewatering include gravity-thickening through sedimentation, flotation, and centrifugation. These methods are discussed in the guidance on Separation.
 - 1.4 Removal of heavy metals in suspended solids is usually done by granular media filtration. Granular media filtration uses gravity to pass fluid through a bed of granular material, removing solids from the fluid. The suspended solids are removed by straining, physical adsorption, or coagulation-flocculation.
 - 1.5 A washwater stream is used to unclog granular filter media and clean the operating parts of the vacuum filter or filter press.
2. APPLICABILITY. Filtration can be used on:
 - 2.1 Secondary biological sludge.
 - 2.2 Water treatment alum sludge.
 - 2.3 Metal hydroxide sludge.
 - 2.4 Oily sludges (i.e., from API separators and dissolved air flotation units).
 - 2.5 Brine sludge.
3. CASE EXAMPLE. The following examples of application of the filtration treatment technology are consistent with this blanket guidance:
 - 3.1 Oily sludge is produced in the oil/water separator unit of a refinery's on-site wastewater treatment system. The sludge is listed under Dangerous Waste No. K051. The sludge is to be dewatered prior to transport off-site to a permitted incineration facility. A mobile filter press unit is brought in and aligned next to the oil/water separator. The sludge is pumped through totally enclosed piping into the filtration unit and processed immediately. The sludge is transported to hazardous waste disposal, and the water is hard-piped back to the oil/water separator.
 - 3.2 Same scenario as section 3.1 above; however, the sludge is pumped to a vacuum truck through totally enclosed piping and then transported to a remote location on-site for processing through a mobile or fixed filtration unit.

EXHIBIT H-6

TREATMENT-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE - SOLIDIFICATION

1. DESCRIPTION AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Solidification and stabilization technologies use additives to reduce the mobility and/or toxicity of pollutants. Wastes that are appropriately solidified and stabilized are acceptable under current land disposal and/or treatment requirements.

1.2 To properly implement this guidance, the following definitions apply:

1.2.1 **Solidification** - A technique that physically limits the mobility of dangerous waste by reducing or eliminating free liquids in the waste.

1.2.2 **Stabilization** - A technique that chemically limits the hazard potential of dangerous waste by converting the constituents into a less soluble form.

2. APPLICABILITY

2.1 Solidification is the method to remove free liquids from a dangerous waste to prepare it for permitted disposal. It may also be used for preparing waste for storage, transport, incineration, further treatment, or recycling.

2.2 This method is limited to dangerous waste which:

2.2.1 Will not be left in place to be closed as a landfill.

2.2.2 Remains a dangerous waste after solidification.

2.2.3 Will not change from an Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) designation to a Dangerous Waste (DW) designation after solidification.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX I

PERMIT BY RULE FACILITIES

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGMENT PLAN

APPENDIX I PERMIT BY RULE FACILITIES

- Ref:
- (a) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
 - (b) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.9C, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan
 - (c) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.1F, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Contingency Plan

1. BACKGROUND. Reference (a) provides for Permit By Rule for particular facilities and activities managing Hazardous Waste (HW), provided certain conditions are met. The types of facilities allowed to operate under a Permit By Rule are totally enclosed treatment facilities, or elementary neutralization or wastewater treatment units. The Shipyard does have some "Permit By Rule" facilities, such as the Industrial Waste Pretreatment Facility (IWPF) and the tanks listed in exhibit I-1. This appendix specifies the requirements for these facilities. Requirements which are already being met because the Shipyard is a fully-regulated, large-quantity generator will not be repeated here.
2. REQUIREMENTS
 - 2.1 Permit. The facility or unit must be included in (and comply with) the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, State Waste Discharge Permit, or pretreatment permit (or written discharge authorization), and the permit or authorization covers the waste stream and constituents being discharged.
 - 2.2 Designation. The waste and resulting sludge must be designated. Contact Shop 90HM for identification and designation of waste per Appendix A.
 - 2.3 Performance Standards. This section provides the minimum standards that must be met. Washington Department of Ecology has the authority to require additional standards. The facility must be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent:
 - 2.3.1 Degradation of ground water quality.
 - 2.3.2 Degradation of air quality by open burning or other activities.
 - 2.3.3 Degradation of surface water quality.
 - 2.3.4 Destruction or impairment of flora and fauna outside the active portion of the facility.
 - 2.3.5 Excessive noise.
 - 2.3.6 Conditions that constitute a negative aesthetic impact for the public using right of ways, or public lands, or for landowners of adjacent properties.
 - 2.3.7 Unstable hillsides or soils as a result of trenches, impoundments, excavations, etc.

- 2.3.8 The use of processes that do not treat, detoxify, recycle, reclaim, and recover waste material to the extent economically feasible. (This means they want us doing something besides just accumulating waste.)
- 2.3.9 Endangerments of the health of employees or the public near the facility.
- 2.4 General Waste Analysis. Knowledge about a HW before we store, treat, or dispose of it is required. This runs parallel with section 2.1. Analysis is required, at least initially, of the waste prior to treatment and also of the resulting waste and sludge. Shop 90HM specifies the analysis and frequency of analysis required.
- 2.5 General Security. The following security requirements must be demonstrated, unless otherwise specified in this instruction:
- 2.5.1 Physical contact with wastes or equipment will not injure people or animals.
- 2.5.2 Disturbance of the wastes or equipment by people or animals will not result in violations of reference (a).
- 2.5.3 If sections 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 above cannot be met, then the following applies:
- 2.5.3.1 Signs posted at each entrance to the active portion and at other locations, in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to the active portion. Signs must bear the legend, "**Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out,**" and must be legible from a distance of 25 feet or more; and either:
- 2.5.3.2 A 24-hour surveillance system which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the active portion of the facility; or
- 2.5.3.3 An artificial or natural barrier, or a combination of both, which completely surrounds the active portion of the facility, with a means to control access through gates or other entrances.
- 2.5.4 In lieu of sections 2.5.3.1, 2.5.3.2, or 2.5.3.3, institute controls that will prevent unknowing entry and minimize the possibility for unauthorized entry of people.
- 2.6 Spill Prevention. Reference (b) is the Shipyard's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention Plan. Contact Code 106.33 to add the specific operation to the plan.
- 2.7 Contingency Planning and Emergencies. Reference (c) is the Shipyard's Spill Contingency Plan and provides the established emergency procedures. Contact Code 106.33 to ensure emergency response personnel are aware of this operation.
- 2.8 Manifests. This section is applicable if you receive waste from off-site. The Shipyard does receive waste from Shipyard-owned facilities off-site, but the waste is not normally processed by a Permit By Rule facility. If this situation does occur, contact Code 106.3 for guidance.
- 2.9 Operating Record. A report must be prepared by Code 106.3 if a release to the environment occurs. Contact NESCOM at 911 and Code 106.33 at 360-476-1842 when a release to the environment occurs.

- 2.10 Inventory. Permit By Rule facilities operated by Shop 90HM maintain the inventory requirements in a computer database. Any Permit By Rule facility other than those operated by Shop 90HM that treat waste must complete inventory records and forward them to Code 106.3 for inclusion in the annual report. The record must have the following information:
- 2.10.1 Location of the Permit By Rule facility.
- 2.10.2 Description (include Waste Stream Number) and quantity of each HW received prior to treatment.
- 2.10.3 Method of treatment for each HW.
- 2.11 Tank-Specific. The following are tank-specific requirements:
- 2.11.1 **Tank Systems 873-3 through 873-10 and 873-12 through 873-17**
- 2.11.1.1 Building 873 is to be locked when authorized personnel are not present.
- 2.11.1.2 A sign will be posted at all entrances to the sub-floor stating, “**Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out.**”
- 2.11.1.3 A walk-through inspection of the tanks’ systems will be conducted daily when electroplating operations are occurring.
- 2.11.1.4 A periodic annual inspection, similar to that currently being accomplished annually for HW tanks, will be conducted. See exhibit I-2, Annual Inspection Log Permit By Rule, PSNS 5090/142 (Rev. 4-00), for items to be checked.
- 2.11.2 **Tank System 857-3**
- 2.11.2.1 The building will be locked when authorized personnel are not present.
- 2.11.2.2 A sign will be posted at the photo-etch room stating, “**Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out.**”
- 2.11.2.3 The tank will be checked daily when the photo-etch process is in operation to preclude overfilling of the tank. Wastewater will be pumped to a portable tank and transported to the IWPF.
- 2.11.2.4 A static head pressure test of the piping and tank will be conducted annually to ensure the integrity of the system.
- 2.11.2.5 A periodic annual inspection, similar to that currently being accomplished annually for HW tanks, will be conducted. See exhibit I-2 for items to be checked.
- 2.11.3 **Tank System 978-1**
- 2.11.3.1 The building and perimeter fence will be locked when authorized personnel are not present.

- 2.11.3.2 A sign will be posted at all entrances to the building and vault stating, **“Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out.”**
- 2.11.3.3 A walk-through inspection of the tank system will be conducted daily when personnel are present. The data monitoring and leak detection system will be checked daily when personnel are present.
- 2.11.3.4 Wastewater will be pumped to a portable tank and transported to the IWPF.
- 2.11.3.5 An annual inspection, similar to that currently being accomplished annually for HW tanks, will be conducted. See exhibit I-2 for items to be checked.
- 2.11.4 **Tank System 872-1**
- 2.11.4.1 The building will be locked when authorized personnel are not present.
- 2.11.4.2 Wastewater will be pumped to a portable tank and transported to the Oily Waste Treatment System (OWTS).
- 2.11.4.3 The sludge will be removed every 60 days and be containerized and handled as a dangerous waste per reference (b), until designation determines otherwise.
- 2.11.4.4 Shop 90 forward a copy of the sludge analysis and waste stream designation to Code 106.3.
- 2.11.4.5 Maintain an operating log to document quantity of wastewater transported to the OWTS and quantity of sludge transported to Shop 90HM.
- 2.12 Tank Labeling. Tanks shall have a Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00). The label shall be modified by writing (in permanent ink) “Permit By Rule” directly below the phrase “STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL.” In addition, enter “NA” in the blank next to the “Start Date.” The tank shall also have an ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00). The ID Label shall be completed, except for the Waste Information Sheet (WIS) number. This requirement does not apply to tanks at Building 871.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 Responsible Shop. The shop or code tasked with the responsibility to oversee, inspect, and operate Permit By Rule facilities shall ensure the applicable requirements of section 2 are carried out.
- 3.2 Environment, Safety and Health Office (Code 106)
- 3.2.1 Ensure inclusion of the facility in the appropriate permit, and provide oversight to ensure the conditions of the permit are being met.
- 3.2.2 Provide oversight to ensure compliance for Permit By Rule facilities per reference (a).
- 3.2.3 Ensure reference (b) includes Permit By Rule facilities, and that emergency response personnel are aware of the operations.

3.2.4 Prepare and submit reports, as required, if a release to the environment occurs.

4. EXHIBITS

I-1 Waste Tanks Managed Under Permit By Rule

I-2 Annual Inspection Log Permit By Rule, PSNS 5090/142 (Rev. 4-00)

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EXHIBIT I-1

WASTE TANKS MANAGED UNDER PERMIT BY RULE

Tank No.	Responsible Shop	Waste Type
857-3	Shop 17	Photo Etch - Acid/Alkaline/Metals
872-1	Shop 90	Oil/Water/Sludge
873-3	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Retention
873-4	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Retention
873-5	Shop 71E	Cyanide Retention
873-6	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Wastewater
873-7	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Wastewater
873-8	Shop 71E	Cyanide Wastewater
873-9	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Wastewater
873-10	Shop 71E	Cyanide Wastewater
(873-11)		Removed From Service (1999)
873-12	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Wastewater
873-13	Shop 71E	Cyanide Wastewater
873-14	Shop 71E	Acid/Alkaline Wastewater (No Secondary Containment)
873-16	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Wastewater
873-17	Shop 71E	Chromic Acid Wastewater (No Secondary Containment)
978-1	Shop 51	Sulfuric Acid

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EXHIBIT I-2

**ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG PERMIT BY RULE
PSNS 5090/142 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)**

ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG PERMIT BY RULE			
DATE INSPECTION COMPLETED		DATE LAST INSPECTION COMPLETED	TANK #
		BUILDING #	
INSPECTION RECORD			
YES		1. TANK EMPTIED AND CLEANED FOR INSPECTION.	
NO*		DATE COMPLETED: _____	
YES		2. TANK SYSTEM FREE OF CRACKS, CORROSION, PEELING LINING, STRUCTURAL DEFECTS, OR ANY OTHER PHYSICAL DEFECTS (ALL VISUALLY ACCESSIBLE SURFACES AND PIPING).	
NO*			
SAT		3. LEAK TEST OF NON-ENTERABLE TANKS CONDUCTED. NO SIGNS OF LEAKAGE OR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		4. LEAK TEST ON PIPING CONDUCTED, WHERE APPLICABLE. NO SIGNS OF LEAKAGE OR STRUCTURAL DEFECTS.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		5. OPERATIONAL TEST OF ALL LEVEL INDICATING SYSTEMS, LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS, AND/OR LEVEL SENSING ALARMS CONDUCTED, IF APPLICABLE. ALL SYSTEMS OPERATE AS DESIGNED.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		6. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONAL TEST CONDUCTED ON PUMPS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT. PUMPS AND EQUIPMENT ARE OPERATIONAL.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		7. HANGERS AND SUPPORTS IN GOOD CONDITION AND PROPERLY SECURED.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		8. SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, AND SURROUNDING AREA CHECKED THOROUGHLY FOR, AND IS FREE OF, ANY SIGNS OF POSSIBLE LEAKAGE.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		9. WASTE STREAM MAKE UP REMAINS THE SAME. VERIFIED PROPER WASTE STREAM NUMBERS. LIST CURRENT WASTE STREAM NO. _____	
UNSAT*			
SAT		10. VERIFIED PROPER LABELING, INCLUDE FLOW DIRECTION ARROWS.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		11. OPERATORS ARE TRAINED IN CONTINGENCY AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. A COPY OF THE APPLICABLE PORTION OF THE SHIPYARD CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES IS READILY ACCESSIBLE TO FACILITY OPERATIONS PERSONNEL.	
UNSAT*			
SAT		12. SECURITY PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN REVIEWED. ALL SECURITY RELATED HARDWARE (i.e., signs, locks, etc.) HAVE BEEN VERIFIED IN PLACE AND ARE FUNCTIONAL.	
UNSAT*			
* 13. EXPLAIN FINDINGS HERE, INCLUDE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (i.e., Work Requests and Facility Service Requests), AND ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE. THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CHECKLIST SHALL BE USED FOR REQUIRED CONTINUATION. _____ _____ _____			
— FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE —			
14. INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE		15. SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	
16. COPY FORWARDED TO CODE 106.3		DATE	
PSNS 5090/142 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)			

EXHIBIT I-2

PSNS 5090/142 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG PERMIT BY RULE	
*	SECTION 13 CONTINUED
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-style: italic; margin-top: 20px;">— FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY - DO NOT REPRODUCE —</div>	

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX J

ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX J ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this appendix is to provide Hazardous Waste (HW) management guidance to activities outside the Bremerton naval complex, which are owned or operated by Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, or Navy organizations that have a formal agreement with the Shipyard for environmental services.
2. BACKGROUND. Activities outside the Bremerton naval complex may generate small amounts of HW. The types and quantity of waste generated may vary from activity to activity. Generators are separated into three categories based on the amount of waste they generate. The requirements for each type of generator are outlined below. If an activity generates waste that may be hazardous (e.g., used solvents, photographic wastes, waste paint, etc.), the activity should notify Code 106.3. There are exemptions for household waste (waste generated at houses within a Navy activity) that may apply; Code 106.3 will provide specific written guidance. Code 106.3 will assist the activity with determining which generator category they fit into and with obtaining an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/State Identification Number, if necessary. All HW generated must be properly managed at the generating facility and then transferred to an approved facility that will ensure it is properly treated prior to final disposal. Code 106.3 and Shop 90HM (if required) will provide direction for this process.
3. SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (SQG) requirements apply to personnel or facilities which generate no more than 220 pounds (100 Kg) of HW or 2.2 pounds (1 Kg) of acutely HW or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) per month. The SQG is not required to have an EPA/State ID Number unless they exceed their quantity limits. The requirements for a SQG are as follows:
 - 3.1 Code 106.3 will provide written site-specific instructions for the management and turn-in for treatment and disposal of HW/EHW. As a minimum, guidance covering the following will be included in this instruction.
 - 3.1.1 The waste must be identified and designated.
 - 3.1.2 There must be a process in place to ensure the limits of section 3 above are not exceeded.
 - 3.1.3 The waste must be managed in a way that does not pose a potential threat to human health or the environment.
 - 3.1.4 The waste must be delivered to a Code 106.3-approved off-site facility authorized to manage HW/EHW.
 - 3.1.5 Personnel training relative to the generation and management of their waste.

- 3.2 If the quantity limits of section 3 above are exceeded, the generator must comply with the requirements of a Medium Quantity Generator (MQG) or Large Quantity Generator (LQG), as applicable, until all waste present at the site at the time the limit was exceeded is removed. At the end of that calendar year, the activity may request Code 106.3 to withdraw their EPA/State ID Number and assume SQG status again.
4. MEDIUM QUANTITY GENERATOR (MQG). Activities which generate more than 220 pounds (100 Kg), but no more than 2,200 pounds (1,000 Kg), of HW per month are defined by the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) as MQG.
- 4.1 Requirements for an MQG are the same as for a fully-regulated LQG, which are provided throughout this instruction, with the following exceptions:
- 4.1.1 Waste may be held in a 45-/90-day accumulation area for up to 180 days. Contact Code 106.3 for assistance in establishing a 45-/90-day accumulation area.
- 4.1.2 Instead of developing a contingency plan and emergency procedures, the activity may comply with the following requirements:
- 4.1.2.1 The activity must have at least one employee on the premises, or on call, who is designated as the emergency coordinator. Contact Code 106.3 for assistance in designating an emergency coordinator.
- 4.1.2.2 The activity must post, next to all emergency communication devices (telephones), the name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator, location of fire extinguishers, spill control material, fire alarms, and phone number of the Fire Department.
- 4.1.2.3 The activity's emergency coordinator must respond to any emergency that arises. Appropriate responses are calling the Fire Department in the event of a fire or attempting to extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher; or containing the flow of HW in the event of a spill and cleaning it up as soon as is practical.
- 4.1.2.4 In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release which could threaten human health outside the activity, or if a spill has reached State waters, the activity must notify WDOE and either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator, or the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. The report must include the activity's name, address, and EPA ID Number; the date, time, and type of incident; the type of HW involved; extent of any injuries; and estimated quantity and disposition of any recovered materials.
- 4.2 This entire instruction provides requirements applicable to MQG, except as noted above. The following provides a brief summary of general requirements:
- 4.2.1 Waste must be identified and designated. Activities are to follow the same requirements as for waste originators in this instruction. Shop 90HM will designate the waste.

- 4.2.2 Waste must be accumulated, containerized, and labeled per the requirements of Appendices C, D, and E, respectively.
- 4.2.3 Waste must be manifested and shipped for treatment or disposal at a permitted TSDF. This is accomplished by Shop 90HM.
- 4.2.4 The activity is required to comply with the personnel training requirements for the applicable functional training group, per Appendix N. Code 106.3 may provide alternate training to MQG personnel to meet the varying needs of MQG.
- 4.2.5 The activity must maintain records on-site of information related to HW generated. Shop 90HM will assist the activity with this requirement and maintain copies of the activity's records at the Shipyard for reference.
- 4.2.6 Shop 90HM will track the amount of waste disposed of and provide a monthly report to the activity and Code 106.3. If, during a month, the generator exceeds the MQG limit, the generator must notify Code 106.3 and comply with all the requirements for a fully-regulated LQG.
- 4.2.7 The activity must submit, via Code 106, an annual report using the activity's own EPA/State ID Number. Code 106.3 will prepare the annual report with Shop 90HM assistance.
- 5. FULLY-REGULATED, LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR (LQG)
 - 5.1 Activities which generate more than 2,200 pounds (1,000 Kg) of HW per month are fully-regulated LQG. Activities which meet this description must meet all the same requirements as the Shipyard, except as noted below. Contact Code 106.3 for assistance in meeting these requirements.
 - 5.2 The activity is required to comply with the personnel training requirements for the applicable functional training group, per Appendix N. Code 106.3 may provide alternate training to LQG personnel to meet the varying needs of LQG outside the Bremerton naval complex.
- 6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE. All activities outside the Bremerton naval complex (except for Jackson Park Naval Housing Complex) will contact the County Emergency Response System for emergency response. Activities can dial 911. Jackson Park Naval Housing Complex personnel shall contact the Jackson Park Fire Dispatch by dialing 360-377-0147.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX K

FORCES AFLOAT

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX K FORCES AFLOAT

- Ref:
- (a) OPNAVINST 5100.19C, Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual for Forces Afloat
 - (b) NAVSHIPYDPUGET IPI 0070-901A, Mercury and Mercury Bearing Equipment
 - (c) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.1F, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Contingency Plan
 - (d) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.34A, Environmental Protection Responsibilities

1. BACKGROUND. This appendix provides instructions for managing waste from Forces Afloat. Hazardous Material (HM) generated and/or discarded onboard active vessels is not regulated under the dangerous waste regulations while the material is still onboard. Hazardous/discarded material is subject to the dangerous waste regulations the moment it leaves the vessel.
2. ACCUMULATION. Forces Afloat personnel are not authorized to operate land-based Hazardous Waste (HW) accumulation areas. Personnel shall collect, label, segregate, and place waste into impervious, non-leaking containers per reference (a). Shop 90HM will collect and process waste from Forces Afloat. Waste will be inspected by Shop 90HM prior to any off-loading. Waste must be staged in a manner that will preclude a release to the environment (e.g., spill into the water).
3. CONTAINERS. Containers must be impervious and non-leaking. Containers will be provided by Shop 90HM (360-476-7777), upon request.
4. LABELING. Label all containers to indicate the contents. An ID Label, PSNS 5090/82 (Rev. 10-00), can be used for this purpose. Instructions on how to complete this label are provided in Appendix E of this instruction. ID Labels are available from Shop 90HM (360-476-7777), upon request.
5. IDENTIFICATION. Complete a Waste Information Sheet (WIS) for each type of waste. The WIS must be signed by a commissioned officer or chief petty officer who has been authorized, in writing to Shop 90HM, to sign the WIS.
6. TRANSFER OPERATIONS. Prior to removing waste from the vessel, Forces Afloat personnel will coordinate pickup and transportation services with Shop 90HM.
7. TRAINING. The pre-arrival brief will provide information by Code 106.3 and Shop 90HM concerning recycling and disposal procedures at the Shipyard.
8. REUSABLE MATERIAL. Hazardous Material (HM) turned in for reuse is not a waste and should not be labeled or identified on records as waste. Unusable HM is to be managed as waste per this instruction.

- 8.1 Off-Load Team. The Shipyard and Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound (FISC Puget Sound), have established a joint HM Off-Load Team (Off-Load Team).
- 8.2 Policy. It is the policy of the Off-Load Team to minimize the flow of useable HM into the waste stream by identifying and gaining centralized control of all recyclable HM on ships prior to their off-load. This identification process will be accomplished for Forces Afloat customers (homeported and visiting), through the use of the Off-Load Team. With the assistance of ship's company, the Off-Load Team will board the ship and inspect, identify, segregate, and label all HM for disposition.
- 8.3 Procedures. Follow the procedures below to request the services of the Off-Load Team:
- 8.3.1 The ship's Supply Officer, or designated representative, will contact Shipyard Shop 90HM to request the Off-Load Team to come aboard for an off-load inspection of HM (360-476-7777).
- 8.3.2 Shop 90HM will come aboard and assist Ship's Force personnel in initial segregation of HM by type (i.e., paints, greases and oils, acids, alkalines, and oxidizers), and ensure that materials are stored for safe inspection.
- 8.3.3 The full Off-Load Team will then inspect the material and segregate it into the following categories:
- 8.3.3.1 Material with extendible shelf-life (ship to place back in supply or send to reuse stores).
- 8.3.3.2 Material for resale MTIS (assign to FISC Puget Sound with attaching a DD1348 document, with DOC ID "D6A").
- 8.3.3.3 Material for waste disposal (assigned to Shipyard Shop 90HM with WIS completed).
- 8.3.4 The Environmental Coordinator for the appropriate activity (the Shipyard or Naval Station Bremerton) shall provide inspection teams to ensure that no HW is disposed of in common trash dumpsters on the pier. This will be accomplished by the physical inspection of trash as it is being removed from the ship.
- 8.4 Points of Contact. The points of contact for the Off-Load Team are:
- 8.4.1 Shipyard Shop 90HM at DSN 439-7777 or commercial 360-476-7777.
- 8.4.2 FISC Puget Sound, Code 107, at DSN 439-8350 or commercial 360-476-8350.
- 8.5 Expired Shelf-Life Material. Many materials can have their shelf-life extended. Material with an expired shelf-life which is still needed by the user is to go through the process of shelf-life extension rather than turning material over to the Off-Load Team.

9. MERCURY WASTE PROCEDURES

9.1 Containers

- 9.1.1 Place unbroken fluorescent tubes in the original manufacturer's shipping container and seal ends with tape. Any holes in the container are to be taped over. If the original container is not available, request a container (box) for tubes from Shop 90HM (360-476-7777).
- 9.1.2 Place other mercury waste (including broken fluorescent tubes) in bags or other impervious containers. Contact Shop 90HM for bags or other containers.

9.2 Identification/Labeling

- 9.2.1 Complete a WIS per Appendix A of this instruction. The Waste Stream Number can be obtained by calling Shop 90HM.
- 9.2.2 Label the container to identify the contents. Include the word "Mercury" or apply the Mercury Label, PSNS 5100/696 (12-97).

9.3 Accumulation/Transfer

- 9.3.1 Keep waste segregated from other waste (i.e., separate containers).
- 9.3.2 Coordinate with Shop 90HM for pickup and transportation of waste. Coordinate with Code 300 for rigger and crane services (if needed) to move the waste from ship to pier. Keep waste onboard until Shop 90HM accepts custody.

9.4 Spills. Reference (b) provides mercury spill and reporting procedures.

10. DECOMMISSIONING. A ship scheduled for decommission shall remove all HM and waste prior to the date of decommissioning, to the extent practical and appropriate.

11. SPILLS. Ship's Force personnel shall report spills of oil and hazardous substances to the Navy Emergency Services Communication System (NESCOM) by dialing 911, and follow the procedures set forth in reference (c).

12. RESPONSIBILITIES

12.1 Forces Afloat

- 12.1.1 Prior to the ship's arrival coordinate with Codes 106 and 333 to develop an Environmental Protection Agreement or Intra-Service Support Agreement (see reference (d)).
- 12.1.2 Follow the procedures set forth in this instruction.
- 12.1.3 Identify to Shop 90HM, in writing, the names of commissioned officers or chief petty officers who are authorized to sign the WIS.

- 12.1.4 Ensure that responsibility for disposal of HM originated by vendors under contract to a ship is clearly delineated in contract documents and specifications. Contact Code 106 for specific requirements and concurrence prior to advertising the contract.
- 12.1.5 Provide funding for management and disposal of Hazardous Materials.
- 12.2 Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM). Follow the procedures set forth in this instruction.
- 12.3 Environment, Safety and Health Office (Code 106). Coordinate with Forces Afloat to develop an Environmental Protection Agreement or Intra-Service Support Agreement (see reference (d)).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX L

MANIFESTS

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3.4	Environment, Safety and Health Office (Code 106)	L-4

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX L MANIFESTS

Ref: (a) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Form 8700-22 (or State equivalent, when specified), is the required document to control and transport Hazardous Waste (HW) off-site. This shipping document is used to identify the origin, quantity, composition, designation, routing, and destination of HW while it is being transported to a point of transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal.

1.2 Personnel signing HW manifests are designated representatives of the Shipyard Commander. These individuals are designated through their supervisor after completing the required training specified in Appendix N.

2. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 All personnel signing a uniform HW manifest shall ensure the Generator Copy of the manifest is hand-delivered to Shop 90HM at Building **367** (unless otherwise specified by Shop 90HM) after the manifest is signed by them and the transporter. The Generator Copy of the manifest must be received by Shop 90HM within 3 working days from the date the shipment was accepted for transport. Contracting officers may require the Generator Copy be routed through them.

2.2 All personnel receiving the **Original - Return to Generator** copy of the manifest from the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF), or a copy of the manifest signed by hand by the TSDF owner or operator, or a Certificate of Final Disposal shall:

2.2.1 Date and initial the document with the date it was received.

2.2.2 Hand-deliver the original manifest to Shop 90HM at Building **351**, or an established pickup point, within the same workday of receipt.

3. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Supervisors shall ensure personnel signing uniform HW manifests are trained per Appendix N and designated, in writing, to certify hazardous material for shipment. A copy of the designation shall be forwarded to Code 106.3.

3.2 Hazardous Material/Hazardous Waste Management (Shop 90HM)

3.2.1 Prepare uniform HW manifests.

3.2.2 Review and approve uniform HW manifests for all HW for which the Shipyard is the generator.

- 3.2.3 Sign approved uniform HW manifests as the Shipyard representative.
- 3.2.4 Track HW manifests and verify that the original manifests are received in the time frame specified in reference (a).
- 3.2.5 Notify the cognizant contracting officer, in writing, when the manifests are not received within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.
- 3.2.6 Notify Code 106, in writing, if the manifest has not been received within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Notification will include name and phone number of the cognizant contracting officer and designated representative, a legible copy of the manifest, phone conversation (PHONCON) records, and all other related documents.
- 3.2.7 File all correspondence (e.g., PHONCON, exception reports) with the corresponding manifest. Maintain all manifest records.
- 3.3 Contracting Officers
 - 3.3.1 Ensure a copy of the uniform HW manifest with the signature of the owner/operator of the designated facility is received within 35 days of the date of the waste was accepted for shipment. If not, contact the transporters and/or the facility to determine the status of the HW shipment.
 - 3.3.2 Record and document all PHONCONs and other communication concerning efforts taken to resolve discrepancies. Forward copies to Shop 90HM for inclusion in the corresponding manifest file.
- 3.4 Environment, Safety and Health Office (Code 106). Prepare and submit all exception reports to Washington Department of Ecology (copy to EPA for HW containing PCB), as specified in Appendix P.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX M

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX M TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

- Ref:
- (a) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
 - (b) 49 CFR
 - (c) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Program Management Plan
 - (d) OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Environmental and Natural Resources Program Manual

1. **BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Shop 90HM is responsible for transporting waste from originators and operating all storage facilities. Shop 90HM also prepares the manifests, shipping papers, and containers for off-site shipment and tracking disposal.
- 1.2 Buildings 944/982 (from here on referred to as Building 944) and Hazardous Waste (HW) Storage Tanks 874-1 through 874-4 are permanent storage facilities operating under interim status per reference (a). Waste can be stored at these facilities for up to 1 year.
- 1.3 Training requirements for personnel performing HW operations for transportation and storage facilities are specified in Appendix N of this instruction.

2. **TRANSPORTATION**

- 2.1 Originators must arrange to transfer their wastes to Shop 90HM. A Waste Information Sheet (WIS) must be completed for each type of waste. Details for completing the WIS are included in Appendix A. The WIS serves as an internal shipping document and tracking mechanism within the Shipyard.
- 2.2 The originator must contact Shop 90HM at 360-476-7777 after completing Section I of the WIS. Shop 90HM will pick up waste pierside and in shop areas. Transfer of waste from ships or out of dry docks is the responsibility of the originator (see Appendix K for Forces Afloat procedures).
- 2.3 The originator is responsible for palletizing waste. See Appendix D for directions on palletizing waste containers.
- 2.4 Shop 90HM provides vehicles with trained drivers to pickup and transport HW from Shipyard originators to a 45-/90-day accumulation area or storage facility.
- 2.5 Waste must follow proper containerization while being accumulated but may be transferred to a 45-/90-day accumulation area in poly-bags if there is no liquid or risk of a release to the environment (e.g., sandblast grit).
- 2.6 Hazardous waste and HW containing PCB will not be accepted at permitted storage sites in small containers (e.g., bags, tubes, or bottles). Wastes in small containers have to be packaged or poured into bigger (5-gallon or larger) DOT-approved containers with sufficient adsorbent materials to prevent shifting of contents or damage to inner containers.

Exception: The following waste streams must follow proper containerization while being accumulated but are allowed to be shipped in poly-bags to Building 944: oily rags and batteries (i.e., Nicad, Lithium, Magnesium, Mercury, Alkaline gel cell, and Carbon).

2.7 Shop 90HM prepares manifested loads of HW for shipment off-site per the requirements of reference (b).

3. BUILDING 944 STORAGE FACILITY

3.1 General Description. Building 944 is a container storage facility with a capacity of 2,880 drums. The facility is bermed to contain all spills, as well as any rainwater, and has physically separated storage bays for incompatible wastes. Undesignated or unidentified wastes are not allowed to be stored in Building 944.

3.2 Signs. Signs reading "**Hazardous Waste Storage Area**" and "**Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out**" will be posted at all entrances to the storage area in a size legible from a distance of 25 feet. In addition, signs reading "**No Smoking or Open Flame Within 50 Feet**" will be placed on all four sides of the storage area so that each is visible from a distance of 50 feet.

3.3 Security. The area must be secured by fencing, gates, and/or doors. Gates and doors to the storage area will be kept locked, except when Shop 90HM personnel are present.

3.4 Labeling

3.4.1 All containers will be properly labeled by the originator, as specified in Appendices C and E, prior to receipt at the storage facility. This includes a unique bar code number on the ID Label and a start date. The bar code is used for inventory control and tracking. Shop 90HM will ensure that each container is properly labeled.

3.4.2 Prior to transporting containers off-site, Shop 90HM will complete the uniform HW manifest and add a Shipping Label, PSNS 5090/79 (9-92). Appendix E provides instructions on how to complete the shipping label.

3.5 Containers

3.5.1 If a container is not in good condition (for example, severe rusting or apparent structural defects) or if it begins to leak, Shop 90HM must transfer the waste from the defective container to another container that is in good condition.

3.5.2 Containers of HW shall be positioned at all times so the Hazardous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/81 (Rev. 4-00), or Washington State Dangerous Waste Label, PSNS 5090/183 (5-00), is clearly visible.

3.6 Inspections

3.6.1 Daily, weekly, and annual inspections of Building 944, including all containers of HW, safety equipment, and spill-control materials, will be completed by Shop 90HM. Exhibits M-1 through M-3 are the inspection forms to be completed,

respectively. All inspection findings shall be retained as part of the operating record and will include the following, at a minimum:

- 3.6.1.1 Inspection date.
- 3.6.1.2 All inspection criteria.
- 3.6.1.3 Conditions found.
- 3.6.1.4 Corrective actions for each deficiency.
- 3.6.1.5 Any discharges or spills.
- 3.6.1.6 Date and time of inspection, printed name, and handwritten signature of inspector.
- 3.6.2 Shop 90HM shall perform a yearly inspection of those areas of the facility where ignitable or reactive wastes are stored. This inspection shall be performed in the presence of an inspector from the Fire Department. Shop 90HM shall enter the following information into the annual inspection log as a result of this inspection: the date and time of the inspection, the name of the Fire Department inspector, a notation of the observations made, and any remedial actions which were taken as a result of the inspection or a copy of the inspection sheet from the Fire Department.
- 3.7 Operating Record. Shop 90HM will maintain an operating record for all HW received at the facility until closure of the facility. The minimum information required in the record is as follows:
 - 3.7.1 Waste description.
 - 3.7.1.1 Common name and HW numbers.
 - 3.7.1.2 Physical form.
 - 3.7.1.3 Bar code number.
 - 3.7.1.4 Accumulation start date.
 - 3.7.1.5 Waste Information Sheet (WIS) number.
 - 3.7.1.6 Waste Stream Number.
 - 3.7.1.7 Profile and Manifest number.
 - 3.7.2 Type and quantity of containers. The weight, or volume and density, shall be recorded using the symbols specified in Table 1 of reference (a), WAC 173-303-380(2).
 - 3.7.3 Date received at Building 944.
 - 3.7.4 Method of management using the codes specified in Table 2 of reference (a), WAC 173-303-380(2).

- 3.7.5 Location within the facility.
- 3.7.6 Records and results of waste analyses.
- 3.7.7 Shipment date.
- 3.7.8 Summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementing the contingency plan.
- 3.7.9 Records and results of inspections (retain only 5 years).

3.8 Miscellaneous Requirements

- 3.8.1 Sufficient aisle space (a minimum of 36 inches) must be maintained in and around the storage unit to allow unobstructed movement of personnel, fire-protection equipment, spill-control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area where HW is located.
- 3.8.2 Absolutely no HW may be stored for more than 1 year after the accumulation start date.

4. BULK LIQUID STORAGE FACILITY

4.1 General Description

- 4.1.1 Four aboveground tanks located adjacent to Building 874 form the bulk liquid storage facility. The tanks are numbered 874-1, 874-2, 874-3, and 874-4. Three tanks are fiberglass-lined, and one tank is mild steel. Typically, the tanks are used to collect various aqueous wastes generated by the Shipyard, that cannot be treated at the Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Facility (IWPF). The tanks have been modified to meet Level 1 Standards of 40 CFR, Part 265, Subpart CC, for waste streams with a vapor pressure limit of 76.6 kPa.
- 4.1.2 The waste operations for the acid/alkaline tanks (874-1, 874-2, and 874-4) may result in the loss of the corrosive waste code D002. This loss of a waste code is treatment of a HW. This is authorized under "Treatment by Generator" rules. See section 4.8, in conjunction with Appendix H, for specific requirements.
- 4.1.3 Each tank has a capacity of 13,500 gallons, but is limited to a lower operating capacity as specified in section 4.7. The reduced capacity is required in order to meet secondary containment capacity requirements.
- 4.2 Supplemental Requirements. This appendix is to be used in conjunction with the requirements specified in Appendix G for all HW tanks.
- 4.3 Signs. Signs reading "**Hazardous Waste Storage Area**" and "**Danger - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out**" will be posted at all entrances to the storage area in a size legible from a distance of 25 feet. In addition, signs reading "**No Smoking or Open Flame Within 50 Feet**" will be placed on all four sides of the storage area so that each is visible from a distance of 50 feet.

- 4.4 Security. The area must be secured by fencing, gates, and/or doors. Gates and doors to the storage area will be kept locked, except when Shop 90HM personnel are present.
- 4.5 Inspections. A weekly inspection of the facility is required, in addition to the daily and annual inspections specified in Appendix G. Exhibit M-4 provides a sample weekly inspection log.
- 4.6 Operating Record. The requirements for an operating record for this facility is the same as that specified for the Building 944 Storage Area in section 3.7 above.
- 4.7 General Requirements
- 4.7.1 Materials incompatible with the construction materials of the tank shall not be added to the tank.
- 4.7.2 Incompatible wastes or materials must not be placed in the same tank.
- 4.7.3 Appropriate controls and practices must be used to prevent overfilling.
- 4.7.4 Tanks shall be emptied when they reach their operating capacity or within a year of the accumulation start date (whichever is sooner).
- 4.7.5 Waste in Tanks 874-1, 874-2, and 874-3 must be compatible with each other because they share the same secondary containment.
- 4.7.6 The drain from the secondary containment for Tank 874-4 must be kept closed when that tank holds a waste that is incompatible with the waste in Tanks 874-1, 874-2, or 874-3.
- 4.7.7 Test the liquid in the Tank 874-4 secondary containment for pH prior to opening the drain. If the pH is neutral (6-8), the drain may be opened to drain the liquid into the trench. If the pH is not neutral ensure there is no incompatible material in the trench before opening the drain and follow the spill procedures in Appendix G. The liquid shall then be pumped out for disposal.
- 4.7.8 Tank(s) must be triple-rinsed prior to changing the type of waste which will be stored in the tank, when the new waste type is incompatible with the waste previously held.
- 4.7.9 Waste that is not HW shall not be added to these tanks.
- 4.7.10 A waste receiving log for the tanks shall be completed by Shop 90HM any time waste is added. This includes such items as portable tanks, rinsate from carboys, and small jars. Shop 90HM maintains tank inventory logs to document all waste added to or removed from the tanks.
- 4.7.11 Evacuation route maps shall be posted so personnel and visitors are aware of the routes.
- 4.7.12 The operating capacity for Tanks 874-1, 874-2, and 874-3 is limited to **5,400** gallons, with the tank inventory (gallons) recorded on the daily inspection log.

4.7.13 The operating capacity for Tank 874-4 is **2,800** gallons, with the tank inventory (gallons) recorded on the daily inspection log.

4.7.14 In the event a defect is detected during inspections that could result in air pollutant emissions, first efforts to repair the defect shall start no later than 5 calendar days after detection. Repairs shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection. Time limits do not apply when the tank is out of service.

4.8 Treatment By Generator Requirements

4.8.1 The waste must be designated prior to and following treatment.

4.8.2 Compatible like wastes that will result in the loss of wastes codes other than D002 (e.g., D007 or D008) shall not be added to a tank.

4.8.3 Complete the recordkeeping logs provided by Code 106.3 for the applicable tank system where treatment occurs.

4.8.4 Report the total quantity (wet weight) of waste prior to treatment and the weight of any remaining material that designates hazardous after treatment.

4.8.5 Forward a copy of the logs to Code 106.3 after each shipment, along with a copy of the shipping document.

5. HAZARDOUS WASTE-CONTAINING PCB LESS-THAN-9-MONTH AREAS

5.1 Background. Hazardous waste-containing PCB less-than-9-month area is an area meeting the requirements for a permitted HW storage site and a PCB less-than-9-month area. Building 944 meets those requirements.

5.2 Requirements

5.2.1 Reference (c) specifies PCB less-than-9-month area requirements.

5.2.2 Additional requirements for construction, operation, and recordkeeping are detailed in reference (d), and will be addressed on a case-by-case basis by Code 106.

5.2.3 Upon transfer of the waste to a less-than-9-month area, the earliest start date is the applicable start date. The non-applicable start date should be lined out.

6. EXHIBITS

M-1 Building 944/982 Daily Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/126 (Rev. 4-00)

M-2 Building 944/982 Weekly Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/125 (Rev. 4-00)

M-3 Building 944/982 Annual Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/124 (Rev. 4-00)

M-4 Bulk Liquid Storage Facility Weekly Inspection Log, PSNS 5090/123 (Rev. 4-00)

EXHIBIT M-1

BUILDING 944/982 DAILY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/126 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

BUILDING 944/982 DAILY INSPECTION LOG																			
MONTH		YEAR																	
INSPECTION CRITERIA & AREAS TO BE INSPECTED		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
C	HW CONTAINERS PROPERLY CLOSED (MECHANISM TIGHT).	S																	
O	CONTAINER-AISLE SPACING A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES.	U																	
N	EHW STORED UNDER COVER.	S																	
T	INCOMPATIBLE WASTES PROPERLY SEGREGATED.	U																	
A	ANY SIGNS OF SPILLS OR DISCHARGES.	S																	
I	FACILITY SECURITY HAS BEEN MAINTAINED WHILE UNATTENDED.	U																	
N	EMERGENCY & WARNING SIGNS PROPERLY POSTED.	S																	
E	TELEPHONES OPERATING AND EASILY ACCESSIBLE.	U																	
R	PPE AVAILABLE AND IN GOOD CONDITION.	S																	
S	ACCESS TO SPILL KITS, FIRE ALARMS, & EXTINGUISHER CLEAR.	U																	
F	ACCESS TO EYEWASH & EMERGENCY SHOWER CLEAR.	S																	
A	FORKLIFT PRE-OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS COMPLETE.	U																	
C	BIN F HAS NO HW/WASTE AWAITING DESIGNATION STORED IN IT.	S																	
I		U																	
L																			
I																			
T																			
Y																			

FOR ANY "UNSAT" INSPECTION CRITERIA DESCRIBE PROBLEM AND NOTE CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DATE COMPLETED.

PSNS 5090/126 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

THIS LOG TO BE MAINTAINED ON-SITE UNTIL FORWARDED TO CODE 106.3 FOR FURTHER FILING.

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE

EXHIBIT M-1

BUILDING 944/982 DAILY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/126 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

BUILDING 944/982 DAILY INSPECTION LOG			
MONTH		YEAR	
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE LOG			
DATE	TIME	PRINTED NAME OF INSPECTOR	HANDWRITTEN SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE			
31			
PSNS 5090/126 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)			

EXHIBIT M-2

PSNS 5090/125 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

BUILDING 944/982 WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG				
MONTH			YEAR	
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE LOG				
WEEK	DATE	TIME	PRINTED NAME OF INSPECTOR	HANDWRITTEN SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

CONTINUATION FOR ANY "UNSAT" INSPECTION CRITERIA, IF NEEDED.

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE

PSNS 5090/125 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

EXHIBIT M-3

BUILDING 944/982 ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/124 (Rev. 4-00)

BUILDING 944/982 ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG					
				Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5	
YEAR					
INSPECTION CRITERIA & AREAS TO BE INSPECTED		S A T	U N S A T	OBSERVATIONS	DATE & NATURE OF REPAIRS/REMEDIAL ACTION
F A C I L I T Y	INSPECT BUILDING WALLS AND ROOFS FOR DAMAGE.				
	INSPECT STORAGE BUILDING COLUMN FASTENERS TO ENSURE THEY ARE IN PLACE AND TIGHT.				
	SPILL KIT INVENTORY AND RE-SEALED COMPLETE.				
E Q U I P M E N T	RECORD COLLECTION TANK WALL THICKNESS (ULTRASONIC TEST) IN THE OBSERVATION COLUMN.				
	HYDROSTATIC TEST OF COLLECTION TANK TO 50 PSIG.				
	COLLECTION TANK WALLS, FLOOR, AND SUPPORT BRACKETS IN GOOD CONDITION & FREE OF CRACKS AND/OR CORROSION.				
	ALL AIR/WATER BIB STATION SYSTEMS FUNCTIONING WITH NO LEAKS.				
	AIR/WATER BIB STATION FITTINGS AND VALVE CONNECTIONS CORRECTLY LABELED.				
	FORKLIFT, BARREL LIFT, AND DUMP ATTACHMENTS FREE OF CRACKS AND WEAR.				
	FORKLIFT BARREL DUMP ATTACHMENT GEAR/CHAIN FREE OF CRACKS AND WEAR.				
R E C O R D S	ANNUAL FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION SHEETS RECEIVED AND ATTACHED.				
	INSPECTION RECORDS (DAILY, WEEKLY, AND ANNUAL) FORWARDED TO CODE 106.3.				
ANNUAL INSPECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED AND FORWARDED TO CODE 106.3 BY THE FIRST OF JULY EACH YEAR.					
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS					
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>					
PERSON PERFORMING INSPECTION					
PRINTED NAME		SIGNATURE		DATE & TIME	
THIS LOG TO BE MAINTAINED ON-SITE UNTIL FORWARDED TO CODE 106.3 FOR PERMANENT FILING.					
PSNS 5090/124 (Rev. 4-00)					

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EXHIBIT M-4

BULK LIQUID STORAGE FACILITY WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/123 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

BULK LIQUID STORAGE FACILITY WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG		TANK #		WEEK		WEEK		WEEK	
MONTH	YEAR			WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	
INSPECTION CRITERIA & AREAS TO BE INSPECTED									
FACILITY SECURITY HAS BEEN MAINTAINED WHILE UNATTENDED.									
EMERGENCY AND WARNING SIGNS PROPERLY POSTED.									
TELEPHONES OPERATE AND ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE.									
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE AND IN GOOD CONDITION.									
ACCESS UNOBSTRUCTED TO SPILL KITS, FIRE ALARMS, AND EXTINGUISHER.									
ACCESS UNOBSTRUCTED TO EYEWASH AND EMERGENCY SHOWER.									
SPILL KIT SEALS UNBROKEN AND NOT TAMPERED WITH.									
EYEWASH AND EMERGENCY SHOWERS OPERATIONAL.									
FENCES, GATES, AND LOCKS STRUCTURALLY SOUND AND FUNCTIONAL.									
SUMP PUMP OPERATIONAL AND INSPECTED FOR LEAKS AROUND FITTINGS/GASKETS.									
FOR ANY "UNSAT" INSPECTION CRITERIA DESCRIBE PROBLEM AND NOTE CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DATE COMPLETED. SEE F									
FACILITY									
PSNS 5090/123 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)									
THIS LOG TO BE MAINTAINED ON-SITE UNTIL FORWARDED TO CODE 106.3 FOR PERM									
FILING									

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE

EXHIBIT M-4

BULK LIQUID STORAGE FACILITY WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG
PSNS 5090/123 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

BULK LIQUID STORAGE FACILITY WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG				
MONTH		YEAR	TANK #	
			874-	
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE LOG				
WEEK	DATE	TIME	PRINTED NAME OF INSPECTOR	HANDWRITTEN SIGNATURE OF INSPECTOR
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
CONTINUATION FOR ANY "UNSAT" INSPECTION CRITERIA, IF NEEDED.				
<p>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE</p>				

PSNS 5090/123 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX N

TRAINING

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX N TRAINING

- Ref: (a) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
(b) 29 CFR
(c) 40 CFR
(d) 49 CFR
(e) EFA-NW ltr 5090/ROICC Bremerton 34.0 Ser 184 BD/8057 of 28 Jan 98
(f) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 5090.34A, Environmental Protection Responsibilities

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The policy of Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is to pursue a standard of environmental excellence which will protect and improve the quality of our environment and conserve our natural resources while we conduct operations. In support of this policy, the Environmental Training Program is intended to provide all Shipyard employees with the information necessary to accomplish their jobs safely and within regulatory requirements.
- 1.2 As a generator of Hazardous Waste (HW) and an owner of a HW Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF), the Shipyard is required to have a written training plan for personnel involved with HW operations. Regulations found within references (a) through (d) require training for personnel who handle, package, stage, transport, store, consolidate, treat, or dispose of Hazardous Material (HM) and HW, and for anyone involved with spill response. This document provides a training plan for personnel involved in all aspects of HW operations and management at the Shipyard.
- 1.3 This plan uses the Shipyard's concept of Functional Training Groups (FTG) to identify categories of personnel who have a need for HW training. These groups are defined as a grouping of personnel, generally having similarly assigned duties, who require the same HW training to accomplish their work in compliance with local, State, and Federal regulations (e.g., individuals who perform non-industrial work are classified as a general employee/office-type worker (formerly Level I)). Section 6 describes the type of workers in each group, along with the typical duties for that group. Individuals may be included in more than one FTG.
- 1.4 Contractors and other government entities (e.g., ROICC) working within the Shipyard's generator boundaries must comply with the training requirements within the FTG for Accumulation Area Operators (AAO) if they are performing the duties described for that training group. It is the intent of the Shipyard to manage all accumulation areas with trained government personnel. If the situation arises where a contractor is also an AAO, the Shipyard will provide the required environmental training specific to the Shipyard (HW39 or HW45, and any subsequent refresher classes that are provided by the Shipyard).
- 1.5 Training Course HW39, Industrial Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Operator, includes personnel who manage industrial satellite and 45-/90-day accumulation areas and TSDF operators. It is this level of worker that regulatorily requires training and this training plan.

2. INITIAL TRAINING. Personnel must satisfactorily complete initial training within 6 months after their employment at or assignment to a position involved in HW operations. Department of Transportation training is required within 90 days of assignment to a position involved with the transportation of HW that will be transported outside the Bremerton naval complex (BNC). Until initial training is completed, personnel shall not participate in or supervise HW operations unless supervised (constant surveillance) by trained personnel.
3. REFRESHER TRAINING. Personnel must participate in annual refresher training where specified. In addition to formal classroom training, information to educate and increase the awareness level will be provided periodically through on-the-job training, stand-up safety meetings, and/or Salute articles.
4. TRAINING STANDARDS
 - 4.1 The standards for appropriate training (with the exception of reference (b)) are not based on a minimum number of hours, but are based on content applicable to a particular individual's job. Training may be a combination of classroom instruction and on-the-job training. To the extent that one training course addresses the training specified by other standards (e.g., OSHA, DOT, EPA), the course may be used to satisfy both training requirements in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of training. To the extent relevant to their positions, trained personnel must be able to effectively respond to emergencies, inspect and maintain HW facilities for which they are responsible, and properly operate the equipment they use. Personnel must also be able to recognize safety and health hazards and adequately protect themselves and the environment from exposure to hazardous substances.
 - 4.2 All training instructors must be knowledgeable in HW management procedures. Trainers for courses relevant to reference (b), Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), must have satisfactorily completed a course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, or have the academic credentials and instruction experience and skills necessary to demonstrate a good command of the subject matter.
5. RECORDS
 - 5.1 Training records on current personnel must be retained until closure of the facility. Training records on former employees must be kept for at least 3 years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Code 106.3 will maintain training records for the training discussed in section 7.
 - 5.2 Information from hard copy training records is incorporated into a computer database called the Automated Training Management System (ATMS). The records on the ATMS will be kept fully updated by Code 903. Supervisors must have access to records to verify an employee's training. Records to verify training can be obtained either through ATMS or a hard copy print-out.
 - 5.3 TSDF workers are currently being trained using a combination of classroom and on-the-job training to meet the site-specific training requirements. Documentation for the personnel who received on-the-job training prior to the implementation of this training plan is available in the original training plan on file in Code 106.

6. FUNCTIONAL WORK GROUPS AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 General Employee/Office-Type Work Group. This work group consists of personnel and their supervisors who perform non-industrial work tasks throughout the Shipyard. Duties include any type of work where consumer-packaged HM are used in the same manner as a household consumer would use them. Employees in this work group do not need to use personal protective equipment in the normal performance of their duties.

Relevant Reference: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5E and OPNAVINST 5090.1B

6.1.1 Course Number: HW30 (formerly Level I)

6.1.2 Course Length: 2 hours

6.1.3 Frequency: Initially

6.1.4 Description: See exhibit N-1

- 6.2 Office Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Operator Work Group. This work group consists of personnel who manage HW satellite accumulation areas in an office-type environment. Duties include identifying and setting up an office accumulation area, preparing collection containers for inspection and transport, accessing resource documents, handling typical office wastes, and using labels and forms.

Relevant Reference: OPNAVINST 5090.1B

6.2.1 Course Number: HW45

6.2.2 Course Length: 8 hours

6.2.3 Frequency: Initially

6.2.4 Description: See exhibit N-2

- 6.3 Industrial Hazardous Material Work Group. This work group consists of personnel and their supervisors who perform industrial work throughout the Shipyard. Duties include routine use of HM or routine generation of HW during the performance of their jobs. Personnel in this work group are often required to use personal protective equipment and attend HM briefings.

Relevant Reference: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5E and OPNAVINST 5090.1B

6.3.1 Course Number: HW32 (formerly Level II)

6.3.2 Course Length: 2 hours

6.3.3 Frequency: Initially

6.3.4 Description: See exhibit N-3

6.4 Industrial Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Operator Work Group. This work group consists of personnel who manage HW accumulation areas (45-/90-day or industrial satellite accumulation areas). Individuals in this work group may be termed Accumulation Area Operator and/or Environmental Coordinator. Duties include performing receipt, inventory, temporary accumulation, documentation, and preparation for transfer of HW. Employees in this work group may be required to wear respiratory protection or other personal protection equipment during the performance of their duties. Respiratory protection requires the employee to participate in the Respirator Program (see section 6.5.3). Students in this work group must pass a written or oral examination with a minimum score of 75 percent to obtain written certification to be considered fully qualified.
Relevant Reference: WAC 173-303-330 and OPNAVINST 5090.1B

6.4.1 Course Number: HW39

6.4.2 Course Length: 24 hours

6.4.3 Frequency: Initially

6.4.4 Description: See exhibit N-4

6.4.5 Refresher: HW43 (see exhibit N-5)

6.5 Shop 90HM Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Operator. This work group consists of personnel (and their supervisor) performing direct HW management functions associated with a facility that **treats, consolidates, accumulates HW for up to 90 days, and/or stores HW for up to 1 year.** Duties include receipt, segregation, consolidation, inventory, storage, inspection, and preparation for transport of HW originating from operations within the BNC and Shipyard-owned/-leased property outside the complex. This function involves several elements (described below). Training provided shall address the needs and requirements of personnel as a function of duties assigned. The following areas will be covered as applicable, and prior to assignment, except that which is supervised (constant surveillance) by a trained person. The only training with set hours of training is that required by 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(7), which specifies 24 hours of initial training (with written certification) and 8 hours annual refresher training.
Relevant References: 29 CFR 1910.1200, 29 CFR 1910.120(p), WAC 173-303-330, 49 CFR 172 Subpart H, and OPNAVINST 5090.1B

6.5.1 **Element 1: Industrial Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Operator**

6.5.1.1 Course Number: HW39

6.5.1.2 Course Length: 24 hours

6.5.1.3 Frequency: Initially

6.5.1.4 Description: See exhibit N-4

6.5.1.5 Refresher: 8 hours annually

6.5.1.6 This refresher includes a combination of HW43 (see exhibit N-5), site-specific and safety and health training HW38, and other training such as respirator, etc., for a total of 8 hours.

6.5.2 **Element 2: Department of Transportation (HM Employee)**

6.5.2.1 Course Number: Various

6.5.2.2 Course Length: Up to 80 hours, based on work function

6.5.2.3 Frequency: Initially

6.5.2.4 Description: See exhibit N-6 (initial) and exhibit N-7 (refresher)

6.5.2.5 Refresher: Up to 40 hours, based on work function, every 3 years

6.5.3 **Element 3: Respirator Program**

6.5.3.1 Course Number: RPHF or RPFF or RPAF

6.5.3.2 Course Length: 1 (RPHF) or 0.5 (RPFF) or 1.5 (RPAF)

6.5.3.3 Frequency: Initially

6.5.3.4 Description: See exhibit N-8

6.5.3.5 Refresher: Annually

6.5.3.6 Prerequisites: Medical monitoring and fit testing

6.5.4 **Element 4: Forklift Operator Course**

6.5.4.1 Course Number: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1

6.5.4.2 Course Length: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1

6.5.4.3 Frequency: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1

6.5.4.4 Description: See exhibit N-9

6.5.4.5 Refresher: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1

6.5.4.6 Prerequisite: Forklift medical monitoring

6.5.5 **Element 5: Safety and Health Training for HW Facility Employees**

6.5.5.1 Course Number: HW14

6.5.5.2 Course Length: 2 hours

6.5.5.3 Frequency: Initially

- 6.5.5.4 Description: See exhibit N-10
- 6.5.6 **Element 6: Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Management, Building 944/874**
- 6.5.6.1 Course Number: HW03
- 6.5.6.2 Course Length: 2 hours plus on-the-job training
- 6.5.6.3 Frequency: Initially
- 6.5.6.4 Description: See exhibit N-11 (initial) and exhibit N-12 (refresher)
- 6.5.6.5 Prerequisite: Medical monitoring
- 6.6 Environmental Engineers, Environmental Protection Specialists, and Environmental Engineering Technicians. Environmental staff personnel advise on all environmental matters to promote command compliance. Primary duty environmental staff members shall receive high training priority. Training provided shall address the needs and requirements of personnel as a function of duties assigned. Training in relevant programs should be provided within 6 months of assignment of environmental project/program management duties in those areas. These training needs are job specific and can be very specialized or all-encompassing in nature. Due to the diversity of needs, various courses offered by NFESC, EPA, private companies, and in-house will be utilized. The following lists relevant training areas:
(Relevant Reference: 49 CFR 172 Subpart H and OPNAVINST 5090.1B)
 - 6.6.1 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA).
 - 6.6.2 Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan.
 - 6.6.3 Hazardous material and waste minimization.
 - 6.6.4 Environmental compliance course for engineers and technical managers.
 - 6.6.5 Environmental law for non-lawyers.
 - 6.6.6 State and local environmental laws and regulations.
 - 6.6.7 Risk assessment/toxicology.
 - 6.6.8 HAZWOPER.
 - 6.6.9 Transportation of hazardous materials.
 - 6.6.10 Waste designation.
 - 6.6.11 Sampling.

7. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX. Personnel managing waste at these facilities may obtain Code 106.3 approval to receive alternative training. Alternative training will be conducted and documented by Code 106.3. The documentation will include the type of training, topics covered, the date the training was given, the type of accumulation area the attendees are qualified to operate, name and title of person giving the training, and signatures of the attendees.
8. TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR RESIDENT OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION (ROICC), BREMERTON. Personnel associated with ROICC Bremerton shall be trained to the requirements of reference (e).
9. TRAINING REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICER IN CHARGE/WORK SITE INSPECTOR FOR SHIPBOARD CONTRACT WORK. Personnel associated with monitoring environmental compliance of shipboard contract work shall be trained per the agreement established by reference (f).
10. RESPONSIBILITIES
 - 10.1 Supervisors
 - 10.1.1 Ensure all employees are trained per this appendix.
 - 10.1.2 Obtain access to the ATMS or have a current print-out of employee's training records to ensure employee has received required training prior to assigning duties. Access to the ATMS is available for on-line query if you have an ATMS User ID and Password. If you have questions, contact your Department Training Coordinator.
 - 10.2 Code 903
 - 10.2.1 Arrange for required training, upon request.
 - 10.2.2 Maintain the ATMS.
 - 10.3 Code 1230. Provide access to the ATMS, upon request.
11. EXHIBITS
 - N-1 General Employee Environmental Training
 - N-2 Office Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Operator Training
 - N-3 Industrial Hazardous Material Worker Training
 - N-4 Industrial Accumulation Area Operator Training
 - N-5 Industrial Accumulation Area Operator Refresher Training
 - N-6 Transportation and Storage of Hazardous Material Training

- N-7 Recertification in Transportation of Hazardous Material Training
- N-8 Respirator Training
- N-9 Forklift License Training
- N-10 Safety and Health Training for Hazardous Waste Facility Employees
- N-11 Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Management, Building 944/874
Training
- N-12 Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Management, Building 944/874
Refresher Training

EXHIBIT N-1

GENERAL EMPLOYEE ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING

1. Course Number: HW30
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Code 903
3. Course Length: 2 hours
4. Purpose. This course provides information on Shipyard environmental policy; Environment, Safety, and Health Office functions; Shipyard Hazard Communication Program; hazardous substance spill procedures; hazardous waste minimization; recycling and reuse of hazardous materials; and local disposal procedures for consumer-type chemical products and empty containers. The course also provides information on supervisory responsibilities regarding environmental policy.
5. Course Objectives:
 - 5.1 Ability to describe individual's role expressed by Shipyard environmental policy.
 - 5.2 Ability to list three common, prohibited environmental actions.
 - 5.3 Ability to complete minimum actions for oil and hazardous substance spills.
 - 5.4 Ability to identify situations which might cause personal liability if they fail to comply with the requirements.
 - 5.5 Ability to identify common office products that must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
 - 5.6 Ability to state purpose of Shipyard Hazard Communication Program.
 - 5.7 Ability to identify methods to minimize creation of hazardous waste.
 - 5.8 Knowledge of the Waste Stream Dictionary (WSD) and how to use it.

EXHIBIT N-2

**OFFICE HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE
ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR TRAINING**

1. Course Number: HW45
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Code 903
3. Course Length: 8 hours
4. Course Objectives:
 - 4.1 Ability to identify requirements needed to set up an Office Satellite Accumulation Area.
 - 4.2 Knowledge of waste handling procedures for typical office-type waste.
 - 4.3 Ability to prepare collection containers for inspection and transfer by Shop 90HM.
 - 4.4 Knowledge of hazardous material and hazardous waste resource materials (e.g., Authorized Use List, Waste Stream Dictionary, Material Safety Data Sheets).
 - 4.5 Ability to use labels and hazardous materials and hazardous waste forms (e.g., labels and Waste Information Sheet).

EXHIBIT N-3

INDUSTRIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIAL WORKER TRAINING

1. Course Number: HW32
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Code 903
3. Course Length: 2 hours
4. Purpose. This course provides a broad overview of hazardous material and hazardous waste handling and disposal practices, and employee responsibility with respect to these substances. It provides more detailed information on hazard communication, material and waste handling, waste disposal, waste minimization, and spill procedures than found in Course HW30. The course also provides information on supervisory responsibilities regarding environmental policy.
5. Course Objectives:
 - 5.1 Ability to identify wastes by Waste Stream Number.
 - 5.2 Ability to provide necessary information about “unknown” waste.
 - 5.3 Ability to identify minimum requirements for hazardous waste containerization, labeling, and security.
 - 5.4 Ability to deliver waste generated to an approved waste accumulation area.
 - 5.5 Ability to locate and comprehend employer-provided hazard communication information.
 - 5.6 Ability to identify methods to determine presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the work area.
 - 5.7 Ability to identify appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 - 5.8 Ability to identify requirements for labeling hazardous material transfer containers.
 - 5.9 Knowledge of spills and spill prevention measures.

EXHIBIT N-4

INDUSTRIAL ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR TRAINING

1. Course Number: HW39
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Code 903
3. Course Length: 24 hours
4. Purpose. This course provides detailed information on performance of duties as an Accumulation Area Operator (AAO). Emphasis is on environmental laws and regulations applicable to Shipyard hazardous waste accumulation, program management, hazardous waste handling, pollution prevention, and spill prevention measures. Successful completion of this course results in certification as an AAO. Personnel must pass a written or oral exam with a score of 75 percent or greater to pass.
5. Course Objectives:
 - 5.1 Ability to identify requirements to set up a Satellite and 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area.
 - 5.2 Ability to identify requirements to set up a PCB Accumulation Area.
 - 5.3 Ability to identify inspection requirements for the various accumulation areas.
 - 5.4 Ability to assemble spill kits for respective accumulation areas.
 - 5.5 Ability to implement spill cleanup and prevention techniques for respective accumulation areas.
 - 5.6 Ability to demonstrate waste handling procedures for various types of wastes.
 - 5.7 Ability to prepare and inspect waste containers for transport and have waste transported.
 - 5.8 Ability to identify special accumulation areas and their requirements (e.g., HW tanks).
 - 5.9 Ability to fill out hazardous waste labels and paperwork.
 - 5.10 Ability to identify physical and health hazards of chemicals in the work area.
 - 5.11 Ability to demonstrate access to HM and HW resource materials.
 - 5.12 Ability to use the WSD.
 - 5.13 Ability to identify the correct PPE to use while handling HM/HW.

EXHIBIT N-5

**INDUSTRIAL ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR
REFRESHER TRAINING**

1. Course Number: HW43
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Code 903
3. Course Length: 2.5 hours
4. Prerequisite: HW39
5. Purpose. This course provides the required annual refresher to update personnel on environmental procedural changes from the initial HW39 class. It also informs participants about audit and inspection findings for lessons learned and discusses new environmental and Shipyard regulations.
6. Course Objectives:
 - 6.1 Inform Accumulation Area Operators and Environmental Coordinators (AAO/EC) about changes to the Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
 - 6.2 Inform AAO/EC about audit and inspection findings.
 - 6.3 Relate additional safety and health information.
 - 6.4 Relate new goals and activities of pollution prevention and solid waste handling.
 - 6.5 Discuss limited chemical compatibility as it relates to AAO/EC duties.
 - 6.6 Discussion of hazardous material management and activities in the Shipyard as they relate to AAO/EC duties.

EXHIBIT N-6

**TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TRAINING**

1. Course Number: Various
2. Training Source: Various
3. Course Length: Up to 80 hours
4. Purpose. This course provides the student with the technical knowledge and bibliography required for handling, storage, certification, and transportation by all modes of ammunition, explosives, radioactive materials, and other hazardous articles.
5. Scope. This training provides qualifications to certify hazardous material for shipment. It provides a comprehensive overview of the shipment of hazardous material by air, motor, rail, and water. Included are the roles and missions of the Military Airlift Command (MAC), Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (DOT), contract airlift (LOGAIR, QUICKTRANS), and commercial carriers; national, state, and local regulations; storage, handling, packing, and labeling of hazardous material; and various hazardous material warning systems. Students will be trained in the use of applicable Codes of Federal Regulations (CFR), AFR 71-4 (NAVSUP P-505), International Air Transport Association (IATA); documentation, forms, labels, marking, placarding, and inspections.
6. Credit. Graduation credit for the course is dependent upon successful completion of the final examination. This course is extremely technical and requires at least average reading ability.

EXHIBIT N-7

**RECERTIFICATION IN TRANSPORTATION
OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TRAINING**

1. Course Number: Various
2. Training Source: Various
3. Course Length: Up to 40 hours
4. Purpose. This course is to provide students with refresher training in the area of the handling, storage, certification, and transportation (by all modes) of ammunition, explosives, radioactive materials, and other hazardous articles.
5. Scope. This course provides requalification to certify hazardous material for shipment. The student must have successfully completed Transportation and Storage of Hazardous Material or the Army/Air Force equivalent prior to getting recertified. Included in the course is a comprehensive review of the transportation of hazardous material by motor, rail, and water, and the intensive review of the requirements for movement of hazardous material by air.
6. Credit. Graduation credit for the course is dependent upon successful completion of the final examination. This course is extremely technical and requires at least average reading ability.

EXHIBIT N-8

RESPIRATOR TRAINING

1. Course Number: RPHF or RPFF or RPAH
(Half-Face or Full-Face or Air-Fed Hood, respectively)
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Code 903
3. Regualification: Annually (every 12 months)
4. Purpose. This course is to train employees (and their supervisors) who need to wear respirators on the proper use and maintenance of respiratory equipment.
5. Course Objectives:
 - 5.1 **RPHF Course:** This course includes classroom instruction and fit testing.
 - 5.1.1 General requirements
 - 5.1.2 Types of airborne contaminants
 - 5.1.3 Respirator filter and cartridge selection
 - 5.1.4 Respiratory selection and fit test
 - 5.1.5 Cleaning (decontamination) and storage requirements
 - 5.1.6 Prerequisite: Respirator medical monitoring
 - 5.2 **RPFF Course:** This course includes classroom instruction and fit testing.
 - 5.2.1 General requirements
 - 5.2.2 Types of airborne contaminants
 - 5.2.3 Respirator filter and cartridge selection
 - 5.2.4 Respiratory selection and fit test
 - 5.2.5 Cleaning (decontamination) and storage requirements
 - 5.2.6 Prerequisite: Respirator medical monitoring and RPHF
 - 5.3 **RPAH Course:** This course includes classroom instruction and demonstration.
 - 5.3.1 General limitations
 - 5.3.2 Air-fed hood inspections
 - 5.3.3 Air hoses and quick disconnect
 - 5.3.4 MSA black box air supply manifold and pressure setting examples
 - 5.3.5 Interruption of breathing air; symptoms and procedure
 - 5.3.6 Donning the TruSafe or NPO hood demonstration
 - 5.3.7 Emergency loss of air
 - 5.3.8 Prerequisite: Respirator medical monitoring

EXHIBIT N-9

FORKLIFT LICENSE TRAINING

1. Course Number: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1
2. Training Source: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1
3. Requalification: See NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST 10490.1
4. Prerequisite: Forklift medical monitoring
5. Purpose. This course is to train Shipyard employees per industry standards and Shipyard and Federal requirements for safe forklift operations.
6. Scope. This course includes both a classroom and practical section. Additional information is included that addresses specific requirements for Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Personnel must pass written and practical tests.
7. Course Objectives:
 - 7.1 Know the safety rules for forklift operations at the Shipyard.
 - 7.2 Demonstrate the safe operation of a forklift.
 - 7.3 Perform the pre-operational inspection requirements for daily usage.
 - 7.4 Identify methods for properly secured material and pallets.
 - 7.5 Identify weight capacity of the forklift.
 - 7.6 Determine acceptability of crated material.
 - 7.7 Know the special requirements for handling personnel with a forklift.
 - 7.8 Describe the basic parts of forklift functions.
 - 7.9 Identify the Special Purpose Service (SPS) forklifts from General Purpose Service (GPS) forklifts.

EXHIBIT N-10

**SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING FOR
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY EMPLOYEES**

1. Course Number: HW14
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Shop 90HM
3. Purpose. This course is to provide safety and health training for employees at the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF). The training will cover the building's safety equipment and general personal protective equipment needed to work safely for standard operations while at the facility. Awareness training for asbestos, lead, mercury, and PCB is also included in this course. This training is accomplished at the job site.
4. Course Objectives:
 - 4.1 Ability to identify the location and purpose of each Shop 90HM operations building.
 - 4.2 Ability to indicate the location of all safety equipment within these buildings.
 - 4.3 Ability to indicate evacuation routes and muster sites for each of these buildings.
 - 4.4 Ability to identify drains, alarms, and berms in areas around these buildings.
 - 4.5 Ability to list the required PPE to walk-through and/or perform general work.
 - 4.6 Ability to understand the terms: action level, permissible exposure limits, time-weighted average, and acute and chronic exposure.
 - 4.7 Ability to use source materials to find permissible exposure limit information and the proper PPE to don while working.
 - 4.8 Ability to identify an emergency and report the emergency to the correct response team.

EXHIBIT N-11

**TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITY
MANAGEMENT, BUILDING 944/874 TRAINING**

1. Course Number: HW03
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Shop 90HM
3. Purpose. This course is designed to give TSDF employees knowledge and experience in TSDF operations and management per State and Federal regulations. This course will cover all aspects of TSDF operations and management including: portable HW tanks; bulk HW storage tanks; waste transfer operations; inspections; rainwater runoff disposal; spill prevention; emergency procedures; receiving, storage, disposal, and shipping of containerized wastes; labpacking; recycling; non-hazardous waste disposal; and preparing and tracking waste shipments.
4. Course Objectives:
 - 4.1 Ability to receive containerized wastes and select the proper storage location and disposition method.
 - 4.2 Ability to issue, receive, and store portable HW collection tanks and tankers.
 - 4.3 Ability to don, doff, decontaminate, store or dispose of PPE.
 - 4.4 Ability to transfer wastes from portable tanks and containers to the bulk tanks.
 - 4.5 Ability to determine compatibility of waste streams going to bulk storage tanks.
 - 4.6 Ability to recognize when bulk tanks have reached capacity and to initiate shipping procedures.
 - 4.7 Ability to perform and document required inspections.
 - 4.8 Ability to dispose of collected rainwater runoff.
 - 4.9 Knowledge of emergency evacuation and shut down procedures.
 - 4.10 Knowledge of response procedures of all spills and the associated cleanup techniques.
 - 4.11 Ability to recognize and respond to a pressurized drum situation.
 - 4.12 Ability to complete all paperwork associated with TSDF operations.

EXHIBIT N-12

**TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITY
MANAGEMENT, BUILDING 944/874 REFRESHER TRAINING**

1. Course Number: HW38
2. Training Source: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Shop 90HM
3. Course Length: Typically 4 hours
4. Purpose. This course provides the required annual refresher training for TSDF employees. The training updates personnel on TSDF procedural, operational, management, and personnel safety changes. The training includes information on recent audit findings, inspection findings, and lesson learned discussion. Hands-on training on PPE selection, donning, doffing, and decontamination procedures are emphasized.
5. Course Objectives:
 - 5.1 Inform TSDF employees about procedural, operational, and management changes.
 - 5.2 Inform TSDF employees about audit and inspection findings within the TSDF.
 - 5.3 Inform TSDF employees of personnel safety issues and improvements.
 - 5.4 Provide information on the new Lessons Learned Program within the TSDF.
 - 5.5 Provide the latest information on PPE selection, donning, doffing, and decontamination procedures.
 - 5.6 Each TSDF employee will demonstrate PPE selection, donning, doffing, and decontamination procedures.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX O

CONTRACTOR OPERATIONS

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX O CONTRACTOR OPERATIONS

- Ref: (a) NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.11B, Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)
(b) 40 CFR 261
(c) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
(d) EFA-NW ltr 5090/ROICC Bremerton 34.0 Ser 184 BD/8057 of 28 Jan 98

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This appendix provides requirements for the management of contractor-generated Hazardous Waste (HW). Refer to reference (a) for the management, tracking, and disposal of solid wastes (Non-Hazardous Waste).
- 1.2 The term "contractor" includes the primary contractor and all associated sub-contractors.
- 1.3 The term HW describes and includes both hazardous and dangerous waste, as defined in references (b) and (c).
- 1.4 Contractors working onboard ship must turn in all unwanted Hazardous Material (HM) to Shop 90HM, as specified by the contract.
- 1.5 With the exception of sanitary waste, all solid waste shall be designated by Shop 90HM.
2. ACCUMULATION. Contractors will not manage HW Satellite or 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas until they have been trained per reference (c) and they have successfully completed the Shipyard's Accumulation Operator Training (Course HW-39). Hazard Communication training, provided by their employer, is a prerequisite to this training. See Section 7.
3. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGED BY SHIPYARD PERSONNEL. The following specifies the procedure when a contractor is working in close proximity to a Shipyard organization and the contractor is not generating large quantities of HW. Large quantities will generally be considered an amount more than 55 gallons per waste stream per day.
- 3.1 The contracting officer coordinates with the Shipyard organization to have a trained Accumulation Area Operator (AAO) manage the HW for the contractor. Coordination should be formally documented using a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or similar document.
- 3.2 The contractor turns all the waste over to the AAO by the end of the shift in which the HW is generated, as specified in the MOU.
- 3.3 The contractor provides all information requested by the AAO to identify the waste.
- 3.4 The AAO manages the waste per this instruction.

- 3.5 The contracting officer shall provide a job order to the Shipyard organization managing the waste.
- 4. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGED BY SHOP 90HM (OPTION A). The following specifies the procedure when a contractor will be generating large quantities of HW and there is a feasible Shop 90HM accumulation or storage area to drop off the waste:
 - 4.1 The contracting officer contacts Shop 90HM (360-476-7777) to arrange to have the waste dropped off at a 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area or the HW storage area by the end of each work shift.
 - 4.2 Shop 90HM will determine the nearest drop location.
 - 4.3 The contractor will label and containerize the waste and complete the applicable portions of the Waste Information Sheet, per this instruction.
 - 4.4 The contracting officer shall provide a job order to Shop 90HM for the management of the waste.
- 5. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGED BY SHOP 90HM (OPTION B). The following specifies the procedure when the contractor will be generating large quantities of HW or the project location does not make drop-off at a Shop 90HM accumulation or storage area feasible:
 - 5.1 Two weeks prior to beginning the work, the contracting officer shall notify Shop 90HM supervision, at 360-476-7777, that work on the project will begin. The following information is to be provided:
 - 5.1.1 The date the project generating the HW will begin.
 - 5.1.2 The type and quantity of HW that will be generated.
 - 5.1.3 Points of contact for the contractor and contracting officer, including phone numbers.
 - 5.1.4 The exact work location.
 - 5.1.5 Job order for managing the waste.
- NOTE:** **Special arrangements are necessary if the work will take place on backshifts or weekends. The contracting officer must make arrangements at least 3 days in advance for backshift and weekend work.**
- 5.2 Shop 90HM will provide the project with a HW handler point of contact. This handler will perform the following functions:
 - 5.2.1 Provide appropriate containers and labels.

- 5.2.2 Ensure all the information required on the labels is properly filled in. The handler's and contractor's name shall both appear in the "point of contact" section of the ID Label.
- 5.2.3 Arrange pick up of all HW on a shift basis.
- 5.3 The contractor will complete Section I of the Waste Information Sheet (WIS). A separate WIS is required for each waste stream.
- 5.4 The contracting officer or the contractor will provide any additional information requested by Shop 90HM in order to properly designate the waste.
- 6. UNANTICIPATED ENCOUNTERED HAZARDOUS WASTE. The contractor shall immediately contact the contracting officer if he/she encounters unanticipated HW. The contracting officer will then coordinate with Code 106.3 and Shop 90HM to determine the appropriate course of action.
- 7. CONTRACTOR-OPERATED ACCUMULATION AREAS. Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA) and 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas must be operated per the following requirements:
 - 7.1 Requesting SAA Registration
 - 7.1.1 A contractor must request to register a satellite accumulation area by filling out a Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration, PSNS 5090/136 (Rev. 4-00) (see exhibit O-1). This form can be obtained from the contracting officer. The request is not considered complete until the contracting officer verifies, by signature on the form, that all SAA inspection criteria and attributes are met. The contracting officer then submits the form to Code 106.3, who will inspect and approve the SAA prior to registration and operation. Code 106.3 will then register the SAA with Shop 90HM.
 - 7.1.2 The contractor must inform Code 106.3 when the accumulation area is not needed. Code 106.3 will inspect the area prior to closure and then inform Shop 90HM that the accumulation area is closed.
 - 7.2 Requesting 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area Certification. A contractor must request certification of a 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area by filling out a Contractor Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification/ Re-Certification, PSNS 5090/137 (Rev. 4-00) (see exhibit O-2). This form can be obtained from the contracting officer. The request is not considered complete until the contracting officer verifies, by signature on the form, that attributes 1 through 14 of the 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area inspection are met. The contracting officer then submits the form to Code 106.3 to request a certification inspection by Code 106.3.
- 8. OBTAINING ACCUMULATION AREA SPACE. Contracting officers and contract administrators who have contracts shall establish the parameters for the required accumulation areas (type, size, duration, start date, etc.). They shall also, within 5 days after contract award, submit an outage request to the cognizant point of contact (POC) (see Table O-1) to arrange for temporary use of space for waste accumulation.

Table O-1

Points of Contact			
Code	Title	Phone	Cognizant Area
FISC 702B	Facilities Engineer	360-476-5581	FISC Puget Sound
900SCE	Facilities Manager	360-476-0086	Controlled Industrial Area (CIA)
N444.90	Facility Manager	360-476-9709	Naval Station Bremerton

8.1 The contracting officers and contract administrators shall typically provide the following to the POC:

8.1.1 Location of work.

8.1.2 Start date for work.

8.1.3 Approximate size of area needed.

8.1.4 Duration of contract.

8.1.5 Special requirements.

8.1.6 Name and phone number of the contracting officer's representative.

8.2 The POC shall typically:

8.2.1 Verify the contracting officer's requirements.

8.2.2 Identify suitable exterior space.

8.2.3 Coordinate with the appropriate shops and codes for the use of the selected space as a temporary, contractor-operated HW accumulation area.

8.2.4 Document location and size of temporary accumulation area.

8.2.5 Notify the contracting officer's representative of any constraints.

9. RESPONSIBILITIES

9.1 Contracting Officer

9.1.1 Ensure all new and existing contracts in force for fiscal year 1996 and beyond include the appropriate clauses necessary to ensure compliance with this instruction.

9.1.2 Coordinate training for contractor personnel through Code 1115.4.

9.1.3 Ensure contractors know the proper contact for emergency response.

9.1.3.1 Inside the Bremerton naval complex, notify NESCOM by dialing:

- 9.1.3.1.1 911 using a Shipyard phone line.
- 9.1.3.1.2 360-476-2222 for outside Qwest lines or cellular phones.
- 9.1.3.2 At Jackson Park Naval Housing Complex, contact the Jackson Park Fire Dispatch by dialing:
 - 9.1.3.2.1 7-377-0147 using a Shipyard phone line.
 - 9.1.3.2.2 360-377-0147 for outside Qwest lines or cellular phones.
- 9.1.3.3 At all other locations, notify CENCOM by dialing:
 - 9.1.3.3.1 7-911 using a Shipyard phone line.
 - 9.1.3.3.2 911 for outside Qwest lines or cellular phones.
- 9.1.3.4 Coordinate with POC to obtain accumulation areas space.
- 9.1.3.5 Personnel associated with Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC), Bremerton shall be trained per the requirements of reference (d).
- 9.2 Shop 90HM
- 9.2.1 For waste to be turned over to the Shipyard, provide containers, labels, and Waste Information Sheets, upon request.
- 9.2.2 Pick up HW as requested.
- 9.2.3 Designate all waste generated.
- 9.3 Code 1115. Provide hazardous waste training.
- 9.4 Code 106. Certify SAA and 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas.
- 10. EXHIBITS
 - O-1 Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration, PSNS 5090/136 (Rev. 4-00)
 - O-2 Contractor Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification / Re-Certification, PSNS 5090/137 (Rev. 4-00)

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EXHIBIT O-1

**CONTRACTOR REQUEST FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA (SAA) REGISTRATION
PSNS 5090/136 (Rev. 4-00)**

CONTRACTOR REQUEST FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA (SAA) REGISTRATION			
Ref: NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.5			
THE SUBMITTAL OF THIS FORM REQUESTS CODE 106.3 TO INSPECT A HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA (SAA) FOR REGISTRATION OF THE SITE. CODE 106.3 SHALL INSPECT FOR REGISTRATION WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY OF RECEIPT OF THIS FORM.			
COMPANY NAME	CONTRACT NUMBER	SITE SUPERINTENDENT	PHONE NUMBER
SITE LOCATION		ESTIMATED DURATION OF SAA	
WASTE STREAMS			
TRAINED ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR (AAO)			PHONE NUMBER
ALTERNATE POINT OF CONTACT			PHONE NUMBER
I VERIFY THAT THE HAZARDOUS WASTE SAA IDENTIFIED ABOVE WAS INSPECTED USING THE SAA PRE-REGISTRATION INSPECTION CRITERIA (BELOW) AND ALL APPLICABLE ATTRIBUTES WERE SATISFACTORY.			
CONTRACTING OFFICER SIGNATURE		PHONE	DATE
NOTE: ANY CHANGES IN THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS FORM MUST BE FORWARDED TO THE SHIPYARD REPRESENTATIVE VIA THE CONTRACTING OFFICER WITHIN ONE WORK DAY.			
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA PRE-REGISTRATION INSPECTION			
ATTRIBUTES*			YES / NO
1. IS THE AREA SECURE OR UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE AAO? <i>If the area is outdoors, it must be under the control of the AAO or secured by lock. (A drum with a tightened ring and bolt is considered locked.)</i>			_____
2. IS A SPILL KIT READILY AVAILABLE AND ADEQUATE FOR THE TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF WASTE EXPECTED?			_____
3. IS SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SET UP IF:			_____
A. THE AREA IS ON A PIER OR OTHER OVER-WATER WORKSITE?			_____
B. LIQUID HW WILL BE ACCUMULATED IN A DRY DOCK OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A STORM DRAIN?			_____
C. CONTAINERS OF FLAMMABLE LIQUID OR REACTIVE WASTES WILL BE ACCUMULATED?			_____
4. ARE STORM DRAINS WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE AREA BLOCKED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED FROM SPILLS?			_____
5. IF IGNITABLE OR REACTIVE WASTE IS TO BE ACCUMULATED, IS THE AREA LOCATED AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY? <i>(unless waste is in a building)</i>			_____
6. IF FLAMMABLE, COMBUSTIBLE, OR REACTIVE WASTES WILL BE ACCUMULATED, DOES THE AREA MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT?			_____
7. IS A CONTRACTOR WASTE STREAM DICTIONARY, ID LABELS, AND WASTE INFORMATION SHEETS (WIS) AVAILABLE FOR USE AT THE JOB SITE?			_____
<i>*If an attribute is not applicable, mark "NA" in the Yes/No column.</i>			
SHIPYARD REPRESENTATIVE (CODE 106.3)		PHONE	DATE/TIME
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE			
ASSIGNED SAA NUMBER		DATE SAA CLOSED	
PSNS 5090/136 (Rev. 4-00)			

EXHIBIT O-1

INSTRUCTIONS

Fill in the request for SAA Registration form as follows:

CONTRACTOR REQUESTING REGISTRATION – The contractor's business name

CONTRACTOR NUMBER – Enter the government contract number of the contract being completed

SITE SUPERINTENDENT/PHONE NUMBER – Name and phone number of the contractor's site superintendent

SITE LOCATION – The physical location where the SAA will be located

ESTIMATED DURATION OF SAA – The estimated time the SAA will be required to support site operations

TRAINED ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR (AAO)/PHONE NUMBER – Name and phone number of the contractor who has successfully completed the Shipyard HW-39 or HW-45 course and will be responsible for operating the SAA

CONTRACTING OFFICER SIGNATURE – Contracting officer verifies that the SAA meets the inspection criteria and all applicable attributes

SHIPYARD REPRESENTATIVE (CODE 106.3)/PHONE/DATE – The Shipyard Code 106.3 representative's name, phone number, and date. This signature is required for the site to be an active SAA.

ASSIGNED NUMBER – The SAA number assigned by the Shop 90HM representative

DATE SAA CLOSED – The date the SAA is closed by the contractor and Code 106.3

EXHIBIT O-2

PSNS 5090/137 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

CONTRACTOR REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION	
SUBMITTAL OF THIS FORM REQUESTS CODE 106.3 TO INSPECT A 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA FOR CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION OF OPERATION. CODE 106.3 SHALL INSPECT FOR CERTIFICATION WITHIN 1 WORKING DAY OF RECEIPT OF THIS FORM.	
CONTRACTOR	
SITE LOCATION	
ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR	PHONE NUMBER
SITE SUPERINTENDENT	PHONE NUMBER
I VERIFY THAT THE 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA IDENTIFIED ABOVE WAS INSPECTED USING THE PRE-CERTIFICATION INSPECTION CRITERIA AND ALL APPLICABLE ATTRIBUTES WERE SATISFACTORY.	
CONTRACTING OFFICER SIGNATURE	DATE
REMARKS	
FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE	

PSNS 5090/137 (Rev. 4-00) (Front)

EXHIBIT O-2

**CONTRACTOR REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE
ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION
PSNS 5090/137 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)**

CONTRACTOR REQUEST FOR 45-/90-DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA CERTIFICATION / RE-CERTIFICATION			
PRE-CERTIFICATION INSPECTION			
LOCATION OF 45-/90-DAY SITE:			
CONTRACTOR REQUESTING CERTIFICATION:			
<u>ATTRIBUTES*</u>		<u>INITIALS</u>	
1. LOCKABLE WHEN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ARE NOT PRESENT.		_____	
2. SIGNS:		_____	
A. "HWAA & DANGER UA PERSONNEL KEEP OUT" POSTED ON ENTRANCE & LEGIBLE 25 FEET AWAY.		_____	
B. "NO SMOKING / OPEN FLAME" POSTED ON ALL SIDES AND LEGIBLE 50 FEET AWAY.		_____	
C. "NO HOT WORK" POSTED ON ALL SIDES (IN PRODUCTION AREAS ONLY).		_____	
3. SPILL KIT ON SITE.		_____	
4. EYEWASH/SHOWER IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE AND WORKING.		_____	
5. TWO-WAY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION DEVICE AVAILABLE AND OPERABLE.		_____	
6. APPROVED SECONDARY CONTAINMENT.		_____	
7. INVENTORY RECORDS ON SITE.		_____	
8. INSPECTION LOG SHEETS ON SITE.		_____	
9. PERSONNEL MANAGING HWAA HAVE CURRENT DOCUMENTED TRAINING.		_____	
10. EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES POSTED (PSNS 5090/9).		_____	
11. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS PRESENT AND CURRENTLY INSPECTED (MONTHLY).		_____	
12. METHOD TO PROVIDE ALARM FOR EMERGENCIES.		_____	
13. LOCATED >50 FEET FROM BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX FENCE LINE, UNLESS IN A BUILDING.		_____	
14. NOT LOCATED ON A PIER OR IN A DRY DOCK.		_____	
15. SUFFICIENT AISLE SPACE (MINIMUM 36 INCHES) IS MAINTAINED.		_____	
16. INVENTORY RECORDS FORWARDED TO CONTRACTING OFFICER MONTHLY		_____	
17. INSPECTION LOGS FORWARDED TO CONTRACTING OFFICER MONTHLY		_____	
18. WASTE "AWAITING DESIGNATION" IS SEGREGATED FROM DESIGNATED HW.		_____	
19. ID LABELS ON CONTAINERS ARE PROPERLY FILLED OUT.		_____	
20. A WIS IS COMPLETED FOR EACH TYPE OF WASTE BEING DISPOSED.		_____	
21. FLAMMABLE, COMBUSTIBLE, OR REACTIVE WASTE STORED PER THE LOCAL FIRE CODE.		_____	
22. CONTAINERS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION AND HAVE PROPER FITTING LIDS.		_____	
23. CONTAINERS CLOSED EXCEPT WHEN ADDING OR REMOVING WASTE.		_____	
24. HW LABELS VISIBLE AND START DATE FILLED IN.		_____	
25. INCOMPATIBLE HW SEPARATED BY DIKE, BERM, WALL, OR OTHER DEVICE.		_____	
26. CERTIFICATION FORM POSTED.		_____	
* INITIAL CERTIFICATION INCLUDES ATTRIBUTES 1-14 ONLY.			
INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE	PHONE	DATE	TIME
<i>FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY – DO NOT REPRODUCE</i>			
PSNS 5090/137 (Rev. 4-00) (Back)			

EXHIBIT O-2

INSTRUCTIONS

Fill in the request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification / Re-Certification form as follows:

CONTRACTOR REQUESTING REGISTRATION – The contractor's business name and the Shipyard contract number

SITE LOCATION – The physical location where the 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area will be located.

TRAINED ACCUMULATION AREA OPERATOR (AAO)/PHONE NUMBER – Name and phone number of the contractor who has successfully completed the Shipyard HW-39 course and will be responsible for operating the 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area

SITE SUPERINTENDENT/PHONE NUMBER – Name and phone number of the contractor site superintendent

CONTRACTING OFFICER SIGNATURE – Contracting officer verifies that the 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area meets the inspection criteria and all applicable attributes

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE/PHONE/DATE/TIME – Completed and signed by the contractor when the inspection (per the listed attributes) of the SAA was completed. This must be completed prior to obtaining the contracting officer signature.

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX P

REPORTS AND RECORDKEEPING

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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1.	REPORTS	P-3
1.1	Exception Reports	P-3
1.2	Washington Department of Ecology Dangerous Waste Annual Report	P-3
1.3	Pollution Prevention Annual Data Summary (P2ADS)	P-3
2.	RECORDKEEPING	P-4
3.	EXHIBIT	P-4
	P-1 Recordkeeping Requirements	P-5

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX P REPORTS AND RECORDKEEPING

- Ref: (a) WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
1. REPORTS. The Shipyard is required to submit various reports for Hazardous Waste (HW) activities.
- 1.1 Exception Reports. Reference (a) requires exception reports be filed with Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) if the generator has not received a copy of the uniform HW manifest signed by the designated receiving facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. A copy is also provided to EPA for HW containing PCB. The exception report must include:
- 1.1.1 A legible copy of the manifest.
- 1.1.2 A cover letter signed by Code 106, explaining the efforts taken to locate the waste and the results of those efforts.
- 1.2 Washington Department of Ecology Dangerous Waste Annual Report. This report describes the Shipyard's generation and management of HW and must be submitted to WDOE by 1 March of every year.
- 1.2.1 Shop 90HM is responsible for maintaining the database that provides the data for the annual report.
- 1.2.2 Code 106, in conjunction with Shop 90HM, is responsible for preparing the report.
- 1.2.3 Code 106 is responsible for reviewing and submitting the report.
- 1.3 Pollution Prevention Annual Data Summary (P2ADS). The P2ADS is required to be submitted to Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) for Navy shore activities that generate, treat, store, or dispose of HW by 16 March of every year.
- 1.3.1 Shop 90HM is responsible for maintaining the data base which provides the data for the annual report.
- 1.3.2 Shop 90HM is responsible to provide information as requested by Code 106.
- 1.3.3 Code 106, in conjunction with Shop 90HM, is responsible for preparing the report.
- 1.3.4 Code 106 is responsible for reviewing and submitting the report.
- 1.3.5 Code 600 is responsible to provide HW operational costs for the previous calendar year to Code 106. The cost breakdown will be provided as follows:
- 1.3.5.1 Hazardous Waste Program Costs.

- 1.3.5.1.1 Disposal Costs. The disposal costs should include the costs paid to a contractor or to DRMO.
- 1.3.5.1.2 Storage Costs (on-site).
- 1.3.5.1.3 Other. Includes on-site treatment costs, CERCLA Cleanup, Forced Obsolescence Costs, and/or RCRA Corrective Action. CERCLA and RCRA costs should include only those costs associated with disposal of the HW.
- 1.3.5.2 Personnel Costs (In Labor Years).
 - 1.3.5.2.1 HW Coordinators.
 - 1.3.5.2.2 Inspection/Analysis.
 - 1.3.5.2.3 Handlers/Process Operators.
 - 1.3.5.2.4 Planning Administration.
 - 1.3.5.2.5 Training.
 - 1.3.5.2.6 Other.
- 2. RECORDKEEPING. Records will be retained per exhibit P-1. Once the minimum recordkeeping time is reached, the official records are to be sent to Code 106 for the 5-year retention requirement or to be archived.
- 3. EXHIBIT
 - P-1 Recordkeeping Requirements

EXHIBIT P-1

RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

RECORD	CODE/ORGANIZATION				WHERE	HOW LONG
	106	90HM	1115	OTHER		
INVENTORY						
45-/90-Day Area		X		AAO	Area	1 month
Container Transfer Sheets		X			B-944	5 years
Bulk Tank Logs		X			B-874	5 years
Portable Tank Logs		X			B-874	5 years
INSPECTIONS						
45-/90-Day Area				AAO	Area	1 month
Building 944		X			B-944	1 month
Building 874		X			B-874	1 month
WASTE IDENTIFICATION						
WIS		X			B-351	5 years
Sample Results		X			B-351	5 years
Waste Designation Checklists		X			B-351	5 years
MSDS		X			B-351	5 years
Approved Profile		X			B-351	5 years
SHIPPING PAPERS						
Manifests		X			B-351	5 years
LDR Notification		X			B-351	5 years
REPORTS						
WDOE Dangerous Waste Annual Report	X				B-427	5 years
NFESC Hazardous Waste Annual Report	X				B-427	5 years
Exception Reports	X				B-427	5 years
TRAINING						
Training Records	X		X		B-466 B-427	Term of employment +3 years
OTHER						
Certificate of Final Disposal		X			B-351	5 years
45-/90-Day Certificate of Operation	X			AAO	Area	Facility life
Operating Record (for 944 and 874)		X			B-944	Facility life
Cost Data				Code 600	B-850A	5 years
Medical Surveillance				Naval Hospital	B-940 Medical Clinic	Term of employment +30 years

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX Q

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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2.	DEFINITIONS	Q-5

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX Q ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

1. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1.1	AAO	Accumulation Area Operator
1.2	AHW	Acutely Hazardous Waste
1.3	AUL	Authorized Use List
1.4	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
1.5	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
1.6	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
1.7	DOT	Department of Transportation
1.8	DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
1.9	EC	Environmental Coordinator
1.10	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1.11	EHW	Extremely Hazardous Waste
1.12	ETM	Environmental Training Manual
1.13	FISC	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound
1.14	HAZMAT	Hazardous Material (worker)
1.15	HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
1.16	HM	Hazardous Material
1.17	HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
1.18	HS	Hazardous Substance
1.19	HW	Hazardous Waste
1.20	HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
1.21	IPI	Industrial Process Instruction
1.22	IWPF	Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Facility

1.23	MHE	Material Hazard Evaluation
1.24	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
1.25	NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
1.26	NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (formerly NEESA)
1.27	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
1.28	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
1.29	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
1.30	PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
1.31	PSCAA	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (formerly PSAPCA)
1.32	PCR	Pollution Control Report
1.33	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
1.34	PPM	Parts Per Million
1.35	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
1.36	RCW	Revised Code of Washington
1.37	SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area
1.38	SAR	Sample Analysis Request
1.39	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
1.40	TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
1.41	TSDF	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility
1.42	WAC	Washington Administrative Code
1.43	WAD	Waste Awaiting Designation
1.44	WDOE	Washington Department of Ecology
1.45	WIS	Waste Information Sheet
1.46	WSD	Waste Stream Dictionary
1.47	WSN	Waste Stream Number

2. LIST OF DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Aboveground Tank. A device meeting the definition of "tank" situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface, and the entire surface area of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the bottom) are able to be visually inspected.
- 2.2 Accumulation Area Operator (AAO). An individual specifically qualified to manage a Satellite or 45-/90-Day Accumulation Area.
- 2.3 Accumulation Tank. A stationary device (as defined in the "tank" definition) and associated piping designed to contain an accumulation of HW, which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials to provide structural support. Tanks may be open-topped, completely enclosed, aboveground, inground, onground, or underground. Excluded from this definition are process tanks in use, and structures which serve as secondary containment for spill contingencies.
- 2.4 Acutely Hazardous Waste (AHW). Wastes defined in WAC 173-303-040 as acutely hazardous waste. These include certain discarded chemical products, chlorophenol, and chlorobenzene wastes.
- 2.5 Ancillary Equipment. Any device including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps that is used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of dangerous waste from its point of generation to an accumulation, storage, or treatment tank(s), between dangerous waste storage and treatment tanks, to a point of disposal on-site, or to a point of shipment for disposal off-site.
- 2.6 Bremerton Naval Commands. Bremerton naval commands is the geographical area within the outer security fence line of the Shipyard. It is the area which is entered by any of the following gates: Main, Burwell, State, Naval, Charleston, and Cambrian. Included are all activities in the Controlled Industrial Area, ships at piers or in dry docks (including the inactive fleet and homeported vessels); tenant commands; the Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Puget Sound; the Heliport; and the Military Support Area. The First Lieutenant's Building is also part of Bremerton naval commands. Not included are Navy facilities at Carr Inlet, or the Naval Hospital on Boone Road.
- 2.7 Component. Either the tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system.
- 2.8 Container. Any portable device in which a substance/waste is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.
- 2.9 Dangerous Waste. Those wastes designated in the WAC 173-303-070 through 173-303-100 as dangerous or extremely hazardous waste.
- 2.10 Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). A defense agency authorized to sell or dispose of Government property.

- 2.11 Discharge or Dangerous Waste Discharge. The accidental or intentional release of hazardous substances, dangerous waste, or dangerous waste constituents, such that the substance, waste, or constituent may enter or be emitted into the environment. Release includes, but is not limited to, the actions of spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, dumping, depositing, placing, or injecting.
- 2.12 Empty Container. Containers are empty in when all useable HM or HW has been removed using common practices (e.g., pouring, scraping, pumping), and less than 1 inch of waste remains or the remaining waste is equal to or less than 1 percent of the containers total capacity, whichever is less.
- 2.13 Environment. Any air, land, body of water, or groundwater.
- 2.14 Environmental Coordinator (EC). Persons selected by the individual shops or codes to oversee all HW collection and accumulation within their designated areas. The EC is responsible to provide assistance to the HAZMAT workers and AAO and to act as an organizational expert resource on HW matters. The EC is responsible to ensure all requirements in this instruction are met. Additionally, the EC may have other environmental duties in different areas of environmental management (i.e., pollution control, HM control, etc.).
- 2.15 Existing Tank System or Existing Component. A tank system or component that is used for accumulation, storage, or treatment of HW and is in operation, or for which installation was started on or before 3 February 1989. Installation will be considered to have started if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site, installation of the site, or installation of the tank system; and, if either:
- 2.15.1 A continuous, on-site physical construction or installation program has begun.
- 2.15.2 The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the site, or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.
- 2.16 Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW). Those dangerous wastes designated in WAC 173-303-070 through 173-303-100 as extremely hazardous.
- 2.17 45-Day Accumulation Area. An area designated for accumulating HW for up to 45 days. See Appendix C for detailed requirements for 45-day areas.
- 2.18 Freeboard. The vertical distance between the top of the tank and the surface of the substance contained in it.
- 2.19 Generator. Any person, by site, whose act or process produces HW or whose act first causes a dangerous waste to become subject to regulation. The Shipyard is the Generator for all dangerous waste within the Bremerton naval commands.
- 2.20 Hazardous Substance (HS). Any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste (regardless of quantity), that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 (i.e., ignitable, reactive, corrosive, toxic) or 173-303-100 (i.e., toxic, persistent).

- 2.21 Hazardous Waste (HW). A solid waste or combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity; concentration; or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:
 - 2.21.1 Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality, or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness.
 - 2.21.2 Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.
 - 2.21.3 Be designated a HW by 40 CFR 260-265 or a dangerous or extremely hazardous waste by the state of Washington in WAC 173-303.
 - 2.21.4 **Exceptions:**
 - 2.21.4.1 Asbestos is regulated as an air pollutant and a toxicant under 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), Regulation I, Article 10; and NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5100.66A, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Occupational Safety and Health Manual (OSH Manual), Volume III, Chapter 12. Because these regulations address disposal operations, asbestos is not regulated as a HW, but has special regulations for its management and disposal in the OSH Manual.
 - 2.21.4.2 PCB at a concentration greater than 50 ppm is not regulated as HW, but has special regulations for its management and disposal under the Toxic Substances Control Act (40 CFR 761) and NAVSHIPYDPUGETINST P5090.2C. Depending on its source, some PCB at a concentration between 1 through 50 ppm are regulated as HW by the state of Washington.
 - 2.21.4.3 Per WAC 173-303-071, a sample of HW is not regulated as HW during storage and shipment to and from the Quality Assurance Lab (Code 134) for testing, during transport back to the originator after testing, or while being stored and tested at the lab. Once the sample has returned to the originator, it is again classified as HW.
- 2.22 HAZMAT Worker. Workers who routinely use hazardous materials or generate HW during the course of their jobs.
- 2.23 Impervious. A characteristic of a material that does not allow leakage/seepage of liquids or solids through the material, including leakage/seepage from rips, tears, worn spots, or other defects due to normal wear and tear or work conditions.
- 2.24 Independent Qualified Registered Professional Engineer. A person who is licensed by the State of Washington, or a state which has reciprocity with the state of Washington (as defined in RCW 18.43.100), and who has no other contractual agreement or responsibility with the owner or operator of the facility for which construction or modification certification is required. A qualified professional engineer is an engineer with expertise in the specific area for which a certification is given.

- 2.25 Inground Tank. A device meeting the definition of "tank" whereby a portion of the tank wall is situated to any degree within the ground, thereby preventing the inspection of that external surface area of the tank that is in the ground.
- 2.26 Inner Liner. A continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container which protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the wastes or reagents used to treat the waste.
- 2.27 Leak-Detection System. A system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure, or the presence of a release of dangerous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment systems of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure, or the presence of a release of HW into the secondary containment system.
- 2.28 90-Day Accumulation Area. An area designated for accumulating HW for up to 90 days. See Appendix C for detailed requirements for 90-day areas.
- 2.29 Onground Tank. A device meeting the definition of "tank," that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the surrounding adjacent surface, so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected.
- 2.30 Originator. Any shop, code, tenant activity, contractor, homeported ship, or ship in availability located within the confines of the Bremerton naval commands, whose act or process produces HW, or first causes a HW to become subject to regulation.
- 2.31 Overfill Control System. A system designed to detect and/or prevent a tank or tank system from being filled beyond its capacity. Examples include, but are not limited to, level-sensing devices, high-level alarms, automatic-feed cutoffs, and bypass systems to standby tanks.
- 2.32 Portable Tank. A large, non-stationary device used for accumulating fluid HW. Large means greater than 55 gallons. Non-stationary means that it was designed to be moved from one place to another for normal use. These types of tanks are classified as containers.
- 2.33 Process Tank. Tanks that, through the use of non-hazardous or hazardous fluids, aid in processing metals or other materials. The hazardous and non-hazardous fluids and material residues in these tanks can become HW.
- 2.34 Profile Sheet. A detailed description of a HW, including its classification for shipping and disposal purposes. Each unique type of waste generated at the Bremerton naval commands requires an approved profile sheet before it can be disposed.
- 2.35 Problem Waste. Any waste which contains harmful substances, but is not designated as HW per WAC 173-303. This includes, but is not limited to, soil, asphalt, concrete, treated wood, dredge spoils, oily debris, and spent abrasive blasting media (e.g., grit, silica sand, utility slag, copper slag, etc.).

- 2.36 Recycle. Recycle means to use, reuse, or reclaim a material.
- 2.37 Reclaim. Reclaim means to process a material in order to recover useable products or to regenerate the material.
- 2.38 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Federal law which establishes requirements for HW management and requires compliance by Federal facilities.
- 2.39 Responsible Shop. The shop or code tasked with the responsibility to oversee, operate, inspect, and document HW tank operations and deficiencies per this instruction.
- 2.40 Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA). An area at or near the point of generation where HW initially accumulates. This definition does not include collecting waste in small containers (e.g., bags, cans, etc.) that are carried by the workers from the work site to an accumulation area by the end of the shift. Such wastes are not being accumulated and instead are considered in-process. Accumulation begins at the point that the wastes are turned over to an Accumulation Area Operator (at a satellite or 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area).
- 2.41 Secondary Containment or Secondary Containment Systems for Tanks. A system designed, installed, and operated to prevent any migration of waste or accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil, groundwater, or body of water at anytime during the use of the system. Secondary containment must have a leak-detection system; must be compatible with and impervious to possible waste; must be constructed to prevent failure from hydrological forces, pressure gradients, climatic conditions, and daily operations; and must be of sufficient capacity to contain 100 percent of the largest tank system that it services. Additionally, the storage area must be sloped or otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquid resulting from precipitation; or the containers must be elevated or otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids. Additional information can be provided by Code 106.32.
- 2.42 Secondary Containment or Secondary Containment Systems for Accumulation and Storage Areas. A system designed, installed, and operated to prevent any migration of waste or accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil, groundwater, or body of water at anytime during the use of the system. A covered containment area must be capable of holding 10 percent of the volume of all containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. An uncovered containment must hold an additional volume that would result from the precipitation of a volume of a maximum 25-year storm, lasting 24-hours (which is 4 inches for this area). The base of the containment must be sloped, or designed and operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from spills, leaks, and precipitation. If containers are elevated or otherwise protected from contact with the accumulated liquids in the secondary containment (i.e., pallets), the last requirement noted is not necessary. The containment system must be designed for positive drainage control to prevent release of contaminated liquids and allow for prompt drainage of uncontaminated precipitation.

- 2.43 Solid Waste. All waste which does not designate as dangerous, asbestos, or PCB waste. Also excluded are source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
- 2.44 Storage Tank. A tank permitted to store generated HW for periods up to 1 year.
- 2.45 Subpart CC Level 1 Standards. A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a continuous barrier over the container openings, such that when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position, there are no visible holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container.
- 2.46 Sump. Any pit or reservoir which meets the definition of "tank," and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serve to collect dangerous or hazardous waste for transport to dangerous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities.
- 2.47 Tank. Any stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of dangerous waste, and constructed primarily of non-earthen materials to provide structural support.
- 2.48 Tank System. A dangerous or hazardous waste storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system.
- 2.49 Underground Tank. A device meeting the definition of "tank," the entire surface area of which is totally below the surface and covered by the ground.
- 2.50 Unfit-For-Use Tank System. A tank system that has been determined, through an integrity assessment or other inspection, to be no longer capable of accumulating, storing, or treating dangerous waste without posing a threat of release of dangerous waste to the environment.
- 2.51 Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. The RCRA Manifest System is established to ensure that HW designated for delivery to off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facilities actually reaches its destination. The central element of the system is the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, EPA Form 8700-22 (Rev. 9-86), a control and transport document that accompanies the HW shipment from its point of generation to its point of destination. Manifest records are maintained by Shop 90HM. This shipping document is used to identify the quantity, composition, origin, routing, and destination of a dangerous or hazardous waste while it is being transported to a point of transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal.
- 2.52 Unknown Waste. Those wastes the generator truly cannot designate without lab analysis. Specifically, when there is **no knowledge** of the **process** which produced the waste or of the **constituents, characteristics, and criteria** of the waste. Only through lab analysis can the waste be identified.
- 2.53 Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) (Undesignated). Waste Awaiting Designation is waste that the full designation is unknown and the originator does not know if it will be hazardous, non-hazardous, or problem waste. It also includes waste that the originator believes will be non-hazardous or problem waste. Waste Awaiting Designation will be designated by Shop 90HM.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HWMP)

APPENDIX R

APPLICABLE FORMS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
TABLE R-1	APPLICABLE FORMS	R-3

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX R APPLICABLE FORMS

TABLE R-1

PSNS FORM NUMBER	FORM TITLE	Appx/Exhibit		AVAILABLE
4855/612 (Rev. 4-00)	Waste Information Sheet (WIS)	A	A-1	Shop 90HM
4855/613 (Rev. 8-97)	Waste Information Sheet (Continuation)	A	A-2	Shop 90HM
5090/9 (Rev. 9-00)	PSNS & NSB Emergency Procedures Poster	C	---	Code 106.3
5090/79 (9-92)	Shipping Label	E	E-2	Shop 90HM
5090/80 (Rev. 9-99)	PCB M _L Label and M _S	E	E-4	Code 106.3
5090/81 (Rev. 4-00)	Hazardous Waste Label	E	E-4	Shop 90HM
5090/82 (Rev. 10-00)	ID Label	E	E-4	Shop 90HM
5090/83 (Rev. 3-93)	Sample Custody Label	E	---	Shop 90HM
5090/88 (3-93)	Container Security Seal Label	E	---	Shop 90HM
5090/89 (Rev. 4-00)	HW Accumulation Area (45-/90-Day) Certificate of Operation	C	C-4	Code 106.3
5090/90 (Rev. 4-00)	HW Tank Daily Inspection Log	G	G-2	Code 106.3
5090/91 (Rev. 4-00)	HW Tank Annual Inspection Log	G	G-3	Code 106.3
5090/92 (Rev. 4-00)	Hazardous Waste Tank Notification	G	G-4	Code 106.3
5090/93 (Rev. 1-96)	On-The-Job Training Record for HW Tank Inspectors	---	---	Code 106.3
5090/101 (9-93)	3-Day Label	E	E-3	Shop 90HM
5090/102 (Rev. 4-00)	Required Provisions or Actions for Temporary 45-/90-Day Accumulation Areas	C	C-6	Code 106.3
5090/110 (Rev. 1-97)	Code 106.3 Storm Drain Discharge Approval	---	---	Code 106.3
5090/121 (Rev. 10-99)	Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Sign	C	C-1	Code 106.3
5090/122 (Rev. 4-00)	Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification / Re-Certification	C	C-5	Code 106.3
5090/123 (Rev. 4-00)	Bulk Liquid Storage Facility Weekly Inspection Log	M	M-4	Code 106.3
5090/124 (Rev. 4-00)	Building 944/982 Annual Inspection Log	M	M-3	Code 106.3
5090/125 (Rev. 4-00)	Building 944/982 Weekly Inspection Log	M	M-2	Code 106.3
5090/126 (Rev. 4-00)	Building 944/982 Daily Inspection Log	M	M-1	Code 106.3
5090/127 (Rev. 10-99)	45-/90-Day Accumulation Area Weekly Inspection Log	C	C-3	Code 106.3
5090/128 (Rev. 4-00)	Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Inspection Log	C	C-2	Code 106.3
5090/136 (Rev. 4-00)	Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration	O	O-1	Code 106.3
5090/137 (Rev. 4-00)	Contractor Request for 45-/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification / Re-Certification	O	O-2	Code 106.3
5090/142 (Rev. 4-00)	Annual Inspection Log Permit By Rule	I	I-2	Code 106.3
5090/182 (4-00)	Antifreeze Recycling Log	F	F-1	Code 106.3
5090/183 (5-00)	Washington State Dangerous Waste Label	E	E-4	Shop 90HM
5100/696 (12-97)	Mercury Label	F&K	---	Shop 90HM

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